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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 101 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
23rd April.	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	3000	.....	...
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	.....	...
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.....	...
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	...
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
26th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	.....	...
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	...
30th	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd April	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
29th May	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th "	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
25th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
29th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
2nd May	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting.
7th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormagao and Parebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	18th April	29th April
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	2 st April	30th April.
Yebosbi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	5th May	15th May
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	9419	15th May	27th May
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	3th March	10th April
Chosen Maru..	3616	T. Narita	20th April	29th April
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.
38, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & O	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & O	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkar.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

***** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list**

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	6th May 1916
S.S. Massilia	5091	Waters	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1,433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,260,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2034. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Iloilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to [illegible] months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Nawsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

WANTED

WANTED.—SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST good prospects for capable hand. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1070

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER for Baroda State Medical Service. Pay Rs. 100 to start with. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. 3952

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
8752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED.—In July next, MOTOR CAR ENGINEER, European with Home and Indian experience to take charge of fully equipped workshop and repairs to our taxi cabs (110 cabs). Salary about Rs. 500 with good prospects according to qualifications. Apply in the first instance by letter only, with copies of testimonials and Indian references if any to:—
THE MANAGER,
Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England),
33, Rowland Road, Ballygunj
Calcutta. 3939

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

FOR SALE.—An OIL ENGINE (6 horse power Rustom proctor make) and one DEMI QUART Size Printing MACHINE. Apply to MANAGERS, INDU PRAKASH PRESS, Girgaon Road. 3962

FOR SALE.—B. ARAB GELDING, aged, 13-3 Gr. Arab Entire, aged, 14-1. Both hunted last season should make good trappers Rs. 750 the pair. Apply to Box No. 834 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3942

BRANDY FOR SALE.—FROMY'S MEDICAL RESERVE DRY BRANDY. Extract from the Lancet, March 17th, 1906:—
"The flavour is delicate and attractive. Altogether the Brandy is of a fine elegant character and well adapted for Medicinal purposes."
GILMAN & Co.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon. 3691

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 4 Gent's Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, Leather quarter lined, toe capped medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in all sizes from 6 to 10. Reliable and a marvel of cheapness. Price Rs. 4.14 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—616 pairs R44, Gent's Tan Pobble Grain Tie Shoes, bark soles, screwed. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 only. Sale price Rs 2-8 per pair.
The CHROME LEATHER, CO.,
Pallavaram, Madras. 612—2

TO BE LET.

A ROOM to be let Watson's Annexe. Electric light and fans moderate rent. Apply to Box No. 2 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 5861

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—Terrace room and bath, E. L. and F., with Lift. Apply Box No. 20A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—On Apollo Bunder in a modern flat, a large furnished room, with separate verandah and entrance for Rs. 60 p. m. Also a smaller room. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARDESHIR MANECKJI MISTRY, ERACHSHA MANECKJI MISTRY and PESTONJI JAMSEDJI SHROFF have contracted to sell to our clients the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land of which Ardeshir Bomanji Cursetji Dubash is the Fazendar and the fixed annual rent whereof is Rs. 10-8-0 with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi 12th Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2051 (2) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Manakbai Peerozsha Dossabhai Contractor on or towards the South by Khetwadi Back Road on or towards the East by Khetwadi 12th Lane and on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Hiralal Karsondas and which land hereditaments and premises are at present in the possession of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 26th day of April 1916.
LITTLE & Co.,
3964. Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE UNIVERSAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 219, Belasis Road Near Parsi Statue on SATURDAY, the 6th May 1916 at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business.

1st—To Receive the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet till 31st December 1914.
2nd—To Appoint or re-elect a Director.
3rd—To appoint An Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1916.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 6th May 1916, to Saturday the 20th May 1916, both days inclusive. 3966

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th May, 1916, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's Register on 26th April 1916, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary,
The Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 26th April, 1916. 3963.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

FROM this fund scholarships are awarded to high caste Hindu students studying Law and Medecine. Next June five to seven scholarships will be available for Medical students. Law students also will be awarded scholarships. Students preparing for higher degrees in Law and Medicine will also be awarded scholarships according to funds available. Applicants should send their applications to the undersigned before the 31st May, 1916. Printed forms of application will be sent on receiving half-anna postage.

HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
3957 Secretary.
Seth G. T. Charities Office,
Holechukla, Fort,
Bombay, 26th April, 1916.

NOTICE.

DECCAN BANK (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to lease out the Gadag Mills and premises for one year certain. The plant and machinery may be inspected at Gadag. Tenders are invited to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1916. Two good and sound sureties should be given for payment of the amount of the lease.

Poona, 25th April, 1916.
ICHHARAM B.
L. M. DESHPANDE.
Liquidators.
3959.

NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 31st May 1916 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the following boats belonging to the Collector of Salt Revenue: —

No.	Name.	Description.	When built.	Dimensions			Tonnage.	Draft.
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
1	Eagle ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	37	4′ 6″ Ford. 5′ 0″ Aft.
2	Evelyn ..	Do. ..	1891	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	23	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
3	Falcon ..	Do. ..	1876	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	36	3′ 0″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
4	Osprey ..	Fore and Aft rigged Schooner.	1873	45′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	24	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
5	Petrel ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	35′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	10	4′ 0″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
6	Seagull ..	Do. ..	1877	55′ 0″	12′ 0″	..	36	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
7	Swallow ..	Do. ..	1898-99	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	23	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
8	Pilot ..	Country Rigging	1877	47′ 2″	11′ 6″	3′	13	3
9	Thana Gig ..	Do. ..	1902	27′ 5″	6′ 5″	2′	3	1½

Purchaser must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within fortnight of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within a fortnight of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the launch resold.

Application to view the vessel may be made to the Staff Officer of this Yard.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th April 1916.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office on MONDAY, 1st May, 1916, at 6-0 p.m.

BUSINESS.

To consider the Report of the Committee, and
To pass the accounts for the season, 1914-15.

R. W. HARTER,
3960 Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, Sweet toned Cottage Piano, Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Bicycle, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, in the New Building in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, near the Byculla Bridge, and behind the New Temple, very valuable and handsome neat made and French, polished English made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, Ridgeworth free-wheel bicycle, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. M. Rodgers, Esq
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Motor Car with Electric Fittings.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. George Burgess. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, effects of the said deceased:—

One Lahuiri Motor Car, No. 1068, 4 seated, with electric fittings.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
6-30 P.M. THEATRE 9-45 P.M.
CINEMA COMEDIES! DRAMAS! CARTOONS!
"CHAMPION CHARLIE"
Chaplin's great knockout.
Chaplin's screaming fight in 2 rounds.
DUDLEY BUXTON'S cartoons.
Highly amusing Topical drawings.
PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE.
Pathe Freres latest sucess
"IT" WAS BUT A DREAM"
A delightful drama of France in 2 acts.
Coming shortly.
BANDMANN VARIETIES!
Presenting the finest Variety Programme ever seen in Bombay.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Saturday, 6th May, 1916.
(Close of the Season.)
DANCING & SKATING
From 9-30 p. m. to 1-30 a. m.
Cents.—Admissions Re. 1.
Use of Skates Re. 1.
Ladies—Admission free.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND,

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. — Matinee—Saturday & Sunday—5 p. m.
FOR THE COMMONWEALTH
9th Drama of WHOSE PAY? Series.—31 and 32 Episodes of
ROMANCE OF ELAINE
"The Biggest and Best Serial Yet"
ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM.
LOOK OUT FOR
THE GIRL OF THE LOST ISLAND.
OR NEAL OF THE NAVY.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.
A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
By special request.
2 SERIALS TOGETHER EACH. 4 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR & BROKEN COIN. EACH 4 PARTS.

CASH PRIZE 24 RS. 2,000

TO-NIGHT!
PRIEST OF ISIS
OR
SALAMBO II

SATURDAY, 29th INST.
DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.
4.000 Feet.
Detective Drama.
AND SUBMARINE 6/7

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
Of the English Language
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MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.
Price Rs. 15-12.
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The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The oldest and most popular Confectioners Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
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THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

DR. N. HALL'S HEALTH-TONER
Dr. N. Hall's Health-Toner is the best remedy for those who are suffering from general debility or are convalescent and want strength. It can be had of all Chemists and of D. CHIMANLAL and CO., Princess-street, Bombay.
Wanted Agents for Sindh and Deccan. Apply sharp.
DR. N. HALL and Co.,
3463 Ahmedabad.

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on 09 April, 2017

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A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

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LAST THREE NIGHTS OF PRESENT SPLENDID BILL:

Five reels of stirring adventure:

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Unexperienced in the ways of the wild West, two men go to Colorado to try their fortunes, one as gold-miner and the other as farmer. They come into contact with two adventurers who try to swindle them, but after many exciting happenings they win through to prosperity.

Laughable 2-part Comedy.

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Being the story of how a man who distrusted women fell in love with the high-spirited girl who lived next door; how she played tricks on him, but how eventually she accepted his love.

Also the latest

"PATHE GAZETTE"

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

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The Greatest Photo-play Treat Ever Shown in this City
"JEWEL"
The Cameo of the Films.
Adapted by Lois Weber from the book by Clara Louise Burnham
with dainty
ELLA HALL
A Child's Play for Grown Ups
A Grown Up's play for Children
5 Acts—"Simply Exquisite"

BROADWAY UNIVERSAL FEATURES

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 25th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports ..	..	.. 21,000
Mid. Americans	..	.. 7.82 Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	.. 11.04—9
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..May	11.83+2
	July	12.04+4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..May	11.69—2
	July	11.92—3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

Total Imports 21 000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
April	7.59	
April-May	7.58	—5
May-June	7.58	
June-July	7.57	—4
July-Aug.	7.56	
Aug.-Sept.	7.52	—3
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	
Oct.-Nov.	7.44	—2
Nov.-Dec.	7.40	
Dec.-Jan.	7.38	
Jan.-Feb	7.36	
Feb.-Mar.	7.37	—1
Mar.-Apl.	7.37	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	7.63	—1
April-May	7.61	—2
May-June	7.61	—2
June-July	7.61	Unchgd.
July-Aug	7.60	"
Aug.-Sep	7.55	"
Sept.-Oct.	7.51	+1
Oct.-Nov.	7.48	+2
Nov.-Dec.	7.44	+2
Dec.-Jan.	7.41	+2
Jan.-Feb.	7.40	+3
Feb.-Mar.	7.41	+3
Mar.-April	7.42	+4
April-May	7.42	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10.92—13
July	11.06—13
November	10.78—8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 25th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..5.75
½ " Fully Good	..	..5.90
" " Fine	..	..6.05
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	..6.10
" " Fine	..	..6.40
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	..7.50
" " "Fully Good"	..	..7.65
" " "Fine"	..	..7.80
" Scinde, Good	..	..5.70
" " Fully Good	..	..5.85
" " Fine	..	..6.00

(+5)

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, April 25th.

The tone of Manchester cloth market remains the same with a fair demand.

YARNS

Steady and restricted.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,974,000
Egyptian Visibles	4,157,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York May	11.90+7
Futures at New York July	12.06+5
Spot Cotton at New York	12.15+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.71+7
Futures at New Orleans July	11.94+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾ Unchgd
Demand Bills	4.76.56 Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	67⅛+1½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	32+13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Continent Mint and speculative demand-Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	..4 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5
" " " " 6 " ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½—⅝
" 7 day market loans ..	4 unchgd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£140,000
Consols 2½ % unchgd.	57¼
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	53½—½
IndianStock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd.	80¾
Government Securities 3%	66½—½
Exch. on London at Paris Francs	28.32 Unchgd.

(Unchgd)

WAR LOANS.

London, April 25th.

4½% 1925—1928..	287½—½
3½% 1925—1945..	296⅝ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 25th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Old Crop Value Unchgd.	61
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,940,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. March-April nominal, unchgd.	62

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April sellers	66+Cd.
Victorian, New South Wales } April sellers unchgd.	67

BARLEY.

KarachiBarley—May-June Sellers	50'6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London. Sellers	76/9+6 l.
Toria Rapeseed April-May Sellers unchgd.	64/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers.	72—1s.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May.-June Hull Value	£13-10-0+10s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£136
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£131
Copper Brazers	£150
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No 1 Gartsherrie	£6-10-0

(Unchanged.)

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/4½

(Unchgd)

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apr.-May. Sellers	2/11¾+¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June.	3/1⅜—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 26.

The market did not open before 5-30 p.m. Colaba at all dealers being occupied with settling their accounts for the April settlement.

At Colaba the market opened steady with May Akolas at 239½ and advanced Rs. 242 on bazaar buying.

We quote:—

May Fine Akola	242
July Fine Akola	247
May, Fine Broach	271/2
January 1917 Good Bengal	217
April 1917 Good Broach	278

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			277	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	217	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	217	205	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	211/2	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	230	219	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	248	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	248	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm ..	249	..	..	"
Do.	244	..	..	July. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	321/2	..	..	"
M. G. Broach	260	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Westerns	..	..	276	M/June '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	283	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	294/5	"
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	..	..	287	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th April, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	213	..1/25 Jan. 1917
	227	217	215	..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	217	..	..May
	..	221	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	212	200	..Ready
	..	219	..	..May
Khandesh M.G.	..	231	217	..Ready
	..	233	..	..May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	233	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	270	..Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fate-Staple)	..	240	232	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kehm.	..	243	234	..Ready & May
Karanja (M.G.)	..	248	..	..July
	..	253	..	..2 th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	243	235	..Ready
	..	241	..	..July
Dhamangaum	..	244	236	..Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	244	..	..July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	246	238	..Ready
	..	247	..	..July
Nagpore	..	252	241	..Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	252	..	..July
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	252	244	..Ready
	..	252	..	..July
Broach (M.G.	276	273	272	271 Ready
	..	273	..	..July
Surat M. G.	..	..	..	278 25th April 1917
	..	305	..	..Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	216	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	330 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	282
	..	..	..	302 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	293 May/June
	..	..	..	305 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	283 May/June
	..	..	..	283 May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	310 Ready
	..	..	..	298 May/June
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	320 Ready June
	..	..	..	305 May/

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th April 1916:—

Cotton	10,888 Bales.
Wheat	35,414 cwts.
Linseed	41,567 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	7,475 "
Gingellyseed	6,346 "
Poppyseed	2,091 "
Groundnuts	3,055 "
Rice	9,794 "
Myrabollams	10,970 "
Cottonseed	4,344 "
Mowraseed	11 "
Gram	2,355 "
Joowar	9,417 "
Maize	11 "
Barley	17,263 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay April 26th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi Ready.	37 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 8 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	35 8 0	5 13 2
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 5 0	7 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black..	38 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 8 0	4 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	5 13 9	
Linseed May	8 2 6	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6.14, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Selling Rate:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 1.16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. June.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32. June.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 9.16d.
Francs 3 Months' do.	195½ nom.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	156½
Do. Shanghai	218⅜
Do. Yokohama	153¾

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	26-8-0
Bombay do.	26-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	82-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood somewhat easy to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak and after frequent fluctuations revived a little.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai stood almost unchanged at Rs. 462½.

Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,155, Madhawji from Rs. 1,420, to Rs. 1,430, Centrals from Rs. 2,235 to Rs. 2,265, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,692½ to Rs. 1,700.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 250, Crescent at Rs. 115, Indian Bleachings at Rs. 156½ and Indore-Malwas at Rs. 278¾.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 241.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 1,443.

Deferred opened at Rs. 595 dropped to Rs. 575 but closed at Rs. 590 after touching Rs. 600.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 64.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,410 in the morning but later on dropped to Rs. 1,385.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 515.

Shivrajpoors changed hands at Rs. 22.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 30½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The sixty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on Wednesday, March 29, on the bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (chairman of the company) presiding. Mr. T. H. Whitehead (joint manager) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I presume that you will take the report and balance-sheet as read. In the first place, I have to apologise on behalf of our colleague, the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, for his absence to-day. I regret to say that he is not well, and has been laid up for about a fortnight. I think that we must all regret his absence on this occasion. Our colleague, Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, has also asked me to apologise for his absence at this meeting, as he is engaged on very important business with Treasury, and that, I think, must come before our own business. In moving the adoption of the report, I think we shall all agree that the report and balance-sheet now presented may be regarded as satisfactory in view of the difficulties and drawbacks under which trade and finance have been conducted during the past year. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact that in spite of the Empire's vast military operations, both in the West and in the East, the trade of Great Britain, our Colonies and our dependencies has suffered comparatively so little. Thanks to our magnificent Navy and its unwearying and unceasing patrol of our coast line and the protection afforded by it to our trade routes, supplemented by the enterprise and bravery of our mercantile marine—(hear, hear)—the trade of Great Britain still continues to flourish, and is of considerable proportions. It is true that the exports of manufactured goods, chiefly Manchester goods, to the East decreased in value during 1915, as compared with 1914, to the extent of £26,000,000. I have taken these figures from the report of Messrs. W. H. Nott and Co., of Liverpool. There are reason for this diminished export which I need not enter into, but we must remember that the exports of 1912 and 1913 were far above the average, being £101,000,000 and £116,000,000 respectively. These big exports led to over-stocking of the consuming markets, which in some cases were in an unhealthy condition. Thanks to these diminished exports the holders of goods were able to dispose of the surplus with ease and with profit to themselves. It is satisfactory to note that the figures for the first two months of this year show quite a considerable increase in value of exports, and we are looking forward to an improvement during the coming months.

PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS.

Owing to the abnormal demand for foodstuffs and raw material, exports from the East, especially from India, Ceylon, the Straits and Java, etc., have been exceedingly good, and have been limited only by the supply of tonnage available. I am afraid that we must still look for a scarcity of tonnage and for a high range of freight, but these are drawbacks which are comparatively trifling, and which must only be expected in times of warfare and must be met with reasonable equanimity. It is interesting to note the increase in the value of certain foodstuffs and raw material during the War period. Taking pre-War prices and comparing those prices with those of to-day I note the following facts: Sugar has increased in value by 50 per cent. wheat by 50 per cent. rice by 77 per cent. tea by 30 per cent. rubber by 23 per cent. copra by 70 per cent. jute by 22 per cent. indigo by 333 per cent. hemp by 116 per cent. tin by 47 per cent. and copper by 101 per cent. It is not surprising that with this high range of prices the countries which are producing these commodities have experienced a period of unrivalled prosperity. Nor can, merchants complain if in some cases under the circumstances additional taxation and additional income tax have been imposed to meet War expenditure. Gentlemen, we must not overlook the fact that in this excessively high range of prices lurks the danger of a disastrous fall when the time comes for a decrease in the demand for these commodities. Shareholders will be interested to learn that the bank's premises in Peking were opened on 29th December last, when a number of distinguished guests were present, including Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, with the chief members of the British Legation. The President, Yuan Shih Kai, was also represented on that occasion. I am pleased to say that our representative in Peking, Mr. Lucas, has been most warmly received by the members of the Chinese Government. We have also established ourselves at Haiphong, and I ought to have mentioned that last year. We have every hope that we shall assist in the development of the trade of Indo-China, and in drawing still closer, by financial and commercial ties, the present very close friendship which exists and which, we trust, may always exist between Great Britain and that great country—France. (Hear, hear.) The glorious conduct of her Army during the present War, and especially in the last few weeks—(hear, hear)—has won the admiration of her Allies and the respect of the whole world. Our relations in Saigon and Haiphong with French bankers and merchants are of a most cordial and friendly description.

CALL TO THE COLOURS.

Reverting to premises, our new premises at Singapore are near completion, and will, I think, prove a handsome addition to the property of the bank. At our annual meeting last year I mentioned that 40 per cent. of our staff had already joined his Majesty's Forces. Since that date the number has increased very considerably, and every eligible man in this office has attested—(hear, hear)—and a considerable number have already joined the Colours. Of our men thirty-two have obtained commissions, and of the foreign staff six have obtained commissions. One of our foreign staff has been killed, whilst three of our own home staff have met their deaths on the battlefield, whilst several have been wounded. One, I think, particularly distinguished himself on a recent occasion. Mr. Malcolm Henderson, who was in the aircraft section, when engaged in a flight over the enemy's lines in France as a pilot was so seriously wounded that one of his legs was practically severed, but he brought his machine and observer back to our own lines in safety. I think that man is a hero. (Hear hear.) Gentlemen, the depletion of our staff has been partly made good by the employment of women and of young men under military age, but naturally this throws a great deal of extra responsibility and additional work upon the shoulders of those who have remained behind. I need not say that the extra burden has been cheerfully accepted, and every man, and every woman is doing his and her best to meet the conditions, to give satisfaction to all, and to sacrifice their leisure if required and subordinate their personal interests to the welfare of the bank. The directors desire me to express their profound appreciation of the efforts of all our staff at home and abroad—(hear, hear)—in carrying out their various duties during this time of extra pressure. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that the directors recommend that the usual bonus of 10 per cent be granted to the staff, which involves a sum of £25,000. I am sure that the shareholders will highly approve of this recommendation. (Hear hear.) We also recommend that £25,000 should be written off premises account, and that a dividend of 14 per cent per annum, free of income tax—having regard to the higher income tax now paid representing an increase in our dividend—be paid for this year. As regards the appropriation of £160,000 to meet the further depreciation of securities, I would explain, that following our usual practice in former years the bank's investments were written down on 31st December last to the market prices then ruling, and our War Loan holding was taken at cost price, as noted by the auditors in our report. Since that date some further minimum prices on the Stock Exchange have been abolished, and a good thing too. (Hear, hear.) In view of the probable issue of a new War Loan on a higher basis, and the consequent depreciation in all gilt-edged securities, the directors consider it most desirable in the interests of the shareholders that War Loan stock should now be taken at market rates, and that other investments should be written down to a basis which will represent their value of to-day. I think that is a sound and wise policy. I have no further remarks to offer, and I now beg to move: "That the report now presented, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." I will call upon Sir Alfred Dent to second that resolution.

Sir Alfred Dent K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ross asked if, with regard to the concluding remarks of the chairman about taking the War Loan at market rate, he was right in saying that that War Loan carried with it the privilege of conversion into any new War Loan at a higher rate of interest which might be put upon the market.

The Chairman said that was so.

INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Mr. Ross said that being so he did not quite see the necessity for writing down the security, as it would rise to the level of the new loan, whatever that might be. Of course, it was a very prudent course, but whether it was necessary was perhaps another question. However, that was a question which the directors had decided, and decided in a prudent way. The chairman had invited remarks, and he would like to say that in the earlier part of the year he attended one or two meetings of English joint stock banks and noticed a tendency on the part of chairmen to draw comparisons between English and German banking. He had not risen for that purpose, but on reading through this magnificent report of the Chartered Bank of India he certainly felt inclined to challenge a comparison between the Indian exchange banks and those of any other country in the world. At the present time the joint stock banks of this country had reduced their dividends practically all round, whereas the Chartered Bank of India paid the same dividend as before. He said advisedly that the joint stock banks had reduced their dividends, because while there had not been an actual reduction in the rate of dividend, the shareholders would have found their warrants decreased by the deduction of a greatly increased income tax. The joint stock banks had undoubtedly, considering the times they had passed through had an excellent year, but the various Indian exchange banks had had a year which, under the circumstances, could be described almost as marvellous. It was very pleasant to think that during the very troublous times which they had passed through, the interests of this bank had not been jeopardised by any failure of the Indian currency system, upon which the great trade of their dependencies was conducted. They were warned so often in the past that this system was unsound and would break down in a crisis; but they had had the crisis, and it was now generally admitted that the financial system which had best stood the shock was the financial system of India. They were told that the value of the rupee could not be maintained permanently unless backed by a gold currency. India had no gold currency, but it had a certain number of sovereigns in circulation. It had been recently stated that these had been melted down at the rate of 20,000 to 25,000 a day, or 7 to 9 millions a year. In other words, India was engaged in eating her gold currency, which must be the despair of those who contended it was necessary for her to have it. It was very satisfactory that after eighteen months of terrible upheaval they could congratulate each other that so far as the Indian currency was concerned, and so far as the stability of the rupee was concerned, they were on a firmer basis, perhaps, than ever before. (Applause.)

EXPORT OF WOLFRAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 26.

In the month of March 216 tons of wolfram ore were exported from Tavoy as against 139 tons in March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO.

The thirty-third meeting of the shareholders, of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. was held yesterday afternoon to adopt the Report of the Directors with balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1915. Mr. M. Nissim presided.

The Chairman in presenting the Report said:—

Gentlemen:—

The Directors beg to place before the Shareholders the Audited Balance-Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss as at 31st December, 1915. The result shewn is a profit on the year's working of Rs. 24,804-4-9 and after deducting this amount from the loss of Rs. 1,37,651-11-0 brought over from the previous year there remains a balance of Rs. 1,12,847-2-3 to the debit of the Profit and Loss Account, which the Directors propose should be carried forward. Strictly speaking the result of the working of the Mill represents a period of about nine months only, for the Directors regret to say that the hands went on strike over wages for almost three months during the latter half of the year. Complete tranquility however now prevails. A Winding Machine was added to the existing machinery in the course of the year. Mr. A. G. Dovey having left India resigned his seat on the Board of the Company and the Directors accepted same with regret. The Company's property including Buildings, Machinery, Contents and Cloth in the market is insured against fire for Rs. 17,88,000. The standing charges and prospective profit have been covered in London for £7,500. The retiring Directors by rotation are Messrs. T. Powell and Ishwards Lukhmidas; but they are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. You will have to elect two Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and fix their remuneration.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At the 22nd Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company held yesterday afternoon, at the Company's registered offices, Oriental Buildings, the following Report of the Directors for 1915 was adopted:—

The year's working shows a gross profit of Rs. 3,79,656-8-8; Deducting therefrom the amount of Commission due to the Agents, Rs. 37,965-10-3; the Net Profit is Rs. 3,41,690-14-5; Add—Balance of last account, Rs. 5,722-2-8; making a total of Rs. 3,47,413-1-1.

From this the Directors have paid an *ad-interim* dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1915 on 6,000 shares at Rs. 10 per share amounting to Rs. 60,000; Leaving an available Balance of Rs. 2,87,413-1-1; which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

To Machinery Deterioration Fund, Rs. 1.30,000; To Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 25,000; To Payment of a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 1,20,000; To Bonus to employees, Rs. 7,000; To Balance to carry forward, Rs. 5,413-1-1; Total, Rs. 2,87,413-1-1.

The Mill Property including Stock is insured for Rs. 65,55,900.

The Profits and Fixed Charges have been insured for a period of twelve months ending 22nd April 1916 for Rs. 6,00,000 with the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited. Arrangements are being made to increase the amount of this Insurance to Rs. 9,00,000 from the due date for a further period of twelve months.

Two of the Directors Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Gordhandas Khatau who were due to retire from the Board by rotation were re-elected Directors.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held yesterday afternoon when it was resolved that the following resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th of April, be confirmed as a special resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following, that is to say, that the following Article be added after Article 9 as Article 9 A.:—The Company may from time to time by special resolution reduce its capital in any manner for the time being authorised by law; in particular, Capital may be paid off on the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise. This Article is not to derogate from any power the Company would have if it were omitted."

ENJOY MY CO-OPERATION.

Will cheerfully undertake market investigation on behalf of enthusiastic, ambitious manufacturer or merchant and suggest good, practical ideas for Bigger Better Business. Advts. also built.

R. V. KAIKINI, Sales Scout,
3774 Hamilton Road, Delhi.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD,
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
Masagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17.18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: Works Telephone
NOXID, Bombay. No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 26.

Koweit	Wilson	Mauritius
Sangola	Baker	Newcastle (N.S.W.
April 26		
Flor de Din	(brig)	Aboocllacal
Malta	Talbot	Shanghai

DEPARTURES.

April 26.

Lydie	Reeve	Dunkirk
Caithness	Ison	Caithness
Akbar	Hannah	Aden

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer	City of Marseilles	for	Marseilles & Liverpool
,,	Stanley Hall Howard	for	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading on Wednesday

Steamer	Ischia (to arrive)	for	Genoa
,,	Clan Forbes	for	Glasgow &c.
,,	Haru Maru (to arrive)	for	Kobe &c

S. S. Kunajiri Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kunajiri Maru left Singapore for Moji on the 24th instant.

S. S. Koweit:—The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius April 11, with a general cargo and 12 saloon and 75 deck passengers.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain H. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Newcastle (N. S. W.) March 24, with a general cargo and a number of horses.

S. S. Brig Flor de Din:—The steamer Brig Flor de Din, 126 tons, Captain Aboo, arrived here yesterday from Macalla, April 6, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,887 tons, Captain C. C. Talbat, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai April 3, via intermediate ports and Colombo with China Mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lydie:—The steamer Lydie, 1,601 tons, Captain R. Reeve, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar 2,902 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles, 5,269 tons, Captain B. Dowse, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Stanley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain J. Howard will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

S. S. Caithness:—The steamer Caithness, 2,236 tons, Captain W. Ison, sailed yesterday for Caithness, with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 26th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Kenilworth	Wauch	L. Dreyfus
D. & E. Stanley Hall	Howard	K. Nixon
H. Hild	Ginsen	F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Enoch		Graham & Co
N. Huntcastle		W. & A. G. & Co
F. England	Cherry	

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Courland	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koweit		T. M. & Co
4 Malaya Maru		O.S. Kaisha
5 White Court		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndle	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Mitsui Maru	Nakamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Lydie		L. Dreyfus
9 Chosen Maru	Narita	O. S. Kaisha
10 Quiloa	Warrington	M. M. & Co
12 Clan Farbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Penang Maru		N. Y Kaisha
4 Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. Co
5 Akbar		T. M. & Co
6 Elysia		W. & G. & Co
7 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chinkoa	Haddock	M. M. & Co
Flor-de-Din	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lady Curzon	Baillie	
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Residar	Oakenshot	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielser	
Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 26.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 8,200 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 144 cwt. aloes E. Mahomed & Sons, 8 cwt. gum kathura K. Shahjahan Bros, 177 cwt. gum arabic S. Khetsee & Co., 50 tons groundnuts oil cake Commercial Trading Co., 10 bales goat skins E. N. Stein, 712 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 168 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 16 cwt. deer horns A. Laduck, 69 bales goat and sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 190 bales hemp S. Peramanand, 206 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2 bales goat and sheep skins A. H. Bundally, 12 bales goat and sheep skins A. Cassam, 27 bales cowhides A. Cassam, 4 cases muric M. A. Kayum, 17 cwt. black pepper M. cotton curtains King King & Co., 51 cwt. turA. Kayum, 350 cwt. turmuric E. Mahomed & Sons, 234 cwt. capsicums G. Suchidina, 24 cwt. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy, 720 cwt. turmuric M. Jafferbhoy, 375 cwt. turmuric G. B. Hurji, 125 cwt. tamarind G. Suchidina, 25 cwt. deer horns J. M. Rahimtoola, 37 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 8 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 24 cwt. fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

Chinkoa (s) 4,004 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 1,840 cwt. saltpetre M. R. Tata & Co., 46 bales sewri cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 55 bales hemp Bell Russ & Co. 100 bales hemp D. M. Doongaji & Co., 110 cwt. nuxomica S. M. Afimiwalla, 7 cwt. capsicum S. M. Afimiwalla, 2 cwt. beeswax S. M. Afimiwalla, 6 cwt. cuttlefish S. M. Afimiwalla, 500 cwt. kismiss S. Rowjee & Co., 12,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 801 cwt. hemp K. Visram & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mandala (s) 26 bales woollen carpets King King & Co., 4 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son, 4 cases cotton print spreads James Finlay & Co., 4 cases cotton print curtains James Finlay & Co., 4 cases cotton print covers James Finlay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ferdene (s) 550 cwt. myrabollams N. Mooljee & Co.

Elysia (s) 31,660 cwt. mussoor, Ralli Bros, 6,220 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton Bombay Co., 999 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Whitecourt (s) 2,600 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

Huntcastle (s) 3,602 cwt. myrabollams P. Veljee.

FOR LEITH.

Kenilworth (s) 19,928 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL OR MIDDLESBRO.'

Huntcastle (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon & Co., 1,250 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 14,850 cwt. mussoor Ralli Bros. 1,929 cwt. myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 6,000 cwt. saltpetre Ralli Bros, 558 bales wool V. Comersee, 40 bales wool N. Gioculdas, 45 bales wool F. Coobchand, 92 bales wool Bombay Co., 288 bales wool B. Hurbham, 50 bales wool L. Curramsee, 264 bales goat hair S. Dharamsey & Co., 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co., 93 cwt. India old rubber S. E. Patel, 800 cwt. copper pots K. M. Nathoo, 201 cwt. gunmetal ignots K. M. Nathoo, 373 bales wool W. A. Graham & Co., 200 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 500 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia (s) 5 bales cotton yarn Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia (s) 1,500 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 749 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo, 109 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 12,009 cwt. linseed K. M. Nathoo, 2,001 cwt. gingily seed C. Boggiano & Co., 1,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 800 cwt. teelseed Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co., 2,500 mowraseed C. Boggiano & Co., 1,000 tons old iron steel scraps K. M. Nathoo, 100 bales cotton K. Visram & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 460 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2,750 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co., 500 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros

FOR LEGHORN.

Ischia (s) 8,000 cwt. linseed A. Durst.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru (s) 570 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 503 cwt. gum tragacanth M. B. Kaisha, 18 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha, 300 cwt. cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 429 cwt. myrabollams C. M. Bhesania & Co., 429 cwt. myraboilams N. S. Gazdar & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 250 cwt. myrabollams N. Damji, 100 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha 2 cwt. nuxomica M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 100 bales hides fleshing Beshoo & Co

Mitsuki Maru (s) 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 1,050 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 100 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 100 bales cotton Y. K. Revaisha, 300 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 700 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton M. B Kaisha, 400 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 100 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 100 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 250 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co

Canton Maru (s) 100 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

Haru Maru (s) 200 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 100 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 600 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co

Malay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 2,054 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Chosen Maru (s) 2 000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Penang Maru 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 650 cwt. myrabollams M. B. Kaisha, 90 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 175 cwt. gum arabic S. Chapsee & Co., 140 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 300 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton twist J. David, 300 bales cotton twist W. H. Brady & Co.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 438 cwt. myrabollams David Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mitsuki Maru (s) 400 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 3 775 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Canton Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

Haru Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

Malay Maru (s) 390 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy.

Chosen Maru (s) 1,400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Penang Maru (s) 1,741 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 800 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 1,301 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 600 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 900 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 26.

S. S. Sangola from Australia Agents, M. M. & Co.—1,970 tons coals, 550 nos. horses, 30 cases cigarettes, 88 cases jam, 65 cases sugar, 20 cases apples, 81 cases 2,400 crates biscuits, 44 cases C. fruits, 10 cases cakes, 42 rolls 92 bales 1 case 141 packages leather.

S. S. Quiloa from Rangoon Agents, M. M. & Co.—555 bags beans, 152,268 bags rice, 68 cases earthenware, 27 bales blankets, 10 cases butter, 34 bags millet, 7 cases cherroots, 100 casks grease, 95 casks lubricating oil.

S. S. Bene from Rangoon Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.—620,100 l. gls. kerosine oil, 250 cases candles, 382 casks lubricating oil, 20 cases 5 casks grease.

S. S. Skuld from Bankok Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.—4,530 bundles 64,932 pieces teak-wood, 12,922 pieces timber-wood other than teak.

S. S. Morea from London Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 box gold coin, 2 3bars silver.

S. S. Koweit from Mauritius Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.—41,495 bags sugar.

S. S. Chosen Maru from Kobe Agents, O. S. Kaisha.—57 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases silk goods, 400 cases biscuits, 3 cases iodine, 10 cases mineral water, 2 bundles 2 rolls matting, 9 cases peppermint oil, 3 cases antimonyware, 880 cases beer, 190 crates 14 cases glass bottles, 60 bales cotton shirting, 30 cans red lead, 64 cases enamelware, 13 cases nickleware, 190 bales cotton drill, 141 cases porcelainware, 3 cases silk and cotton goods, 24 cases silk yarn, 6 cases cotton goods, 120 cases nails, 160 cases glass bangles 97 cases 400 casks cement, 9,122 pieces dealwood planks, 74 cases nitric acid, 83 cases hydrochloric acid. 1,003 cases bleaching powder, 150 casks 100 cases pitch, 1,486 bags sulphur, 30 cases umbrella sticks, 112 packages timber, 75 cases muriatic acid, 600 cases 25 casks tar, 200 casks epsom salt, 79 cases clocks, 1 case walking sticks, 2 cases mirrors, 1 391 packages pine, 21 cases glass heads, 60 cases camphor 17 cases rubber goods, 3 cases spectacles, 13 bags starch, 40 bags dextrine, 1,716 bags rice, 592 bags sago flour, 12,637 pieces planks, 1,859 bundles rattan, 848 bags betelnuts.

A NEW MUNICIPAL BANNER.

MR. B R. R. B. JEEJEEBHOY'S OFFER.

Mr. Byramji Rustamji R. B. Jeejeebhoy has written to the Bombay Municipality offering to the Corporation a new municipal banner. In his letter Mr. Byramjee states:—"It may interest the members to know that the idea of having armorial bearings for the Corporation first originated with my late grandfather, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in 1877, who then in consultation with the late Mr. J. M. Maclean (afterwards Member of Parliament) and Mr. W. G. Pedder, the then Municipal Commissioner, got out a design from the Hearld's College and had the coat-of-arms adopted for the Corporation. The entire cost of this was borne by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir. After some years, another banner with some modifications was presented to the Corporation by the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, and now that I find that the present one requires renovation, with a view to obtaining a new banner which will be in keeping with the dignity and high traditions of the Corporation, I have much pleasure in offering to defray its cost upto a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 (one thousand). If the Corporation will kindly accept my offer, I will leave the stylo and make-up of it to the entire and unfettered discretion of the Corporation. I may state that my reason for desiring to be allowed to defray the expense is that I am in the happy and unique position of being the fourth generation of my family to be a member of th Corporation since its inception in 1872, and even before that from the time of the Bench of Justice."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

A few light showers have occurred along the North West Frontier but elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity from somewhere near Poru was recorded on the Simla seismograph at eight hours fifteen minutes to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Day temperature continues in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind during the day and at Ajmer and in west Rajputana both during the day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in Baluchistan; elsewhere weather has been dry. A few thunderstorms are possible in south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total since November last to date.	Departure, 1st November last to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (25th)	77.2	65.6	72	..	7.81	—3.61
Jask						
Do. (25th)	83.6	70.3	57	..	5.44	—1.37
Muskat						
Do. (25th)	84.9	74.1	51	..	9.33	5.68
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	70.8	41	..	0.89	—0.81
Rawalpindi	85.9	58.8	51	..	7.87	—0.05
Lahore	95.9	70.9	42	..	1.12	—2.69
Hissar	94.7	73.2	18	..	0.05	
Ambala	101.7	72.1	30	..	1.48	—4.39
Delhi	100.0	75.9	15	..	1.71	—1.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.0	73.0	19	..	0.70	—1.03
Mainpuri						
Jhansi	101.0	74.8	17	..	0.58	—1.37
Cawnpore	102.8	75.7	21	..	0.60	—2.50
Allahabad	104.1	71.1	16	..	0.03	—2.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	73.8	48	..	0.06	—1.39
Karachi	94.0	74.0	65	..	0.20	—1.58
Ajmer	96.0	71.0	28	..	0.00	—1.36
Jalpore	99 5	74.1	30	..	0.33	—1.29
Kotah	103	76.8	18	..	0.03	—1.25
Mount Abu	81.2	65.2	7	..	0	—1.30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	67 9	62	..	0	—0.53
Dwarka	86.7	76.7	82	..	0.10	—0.46
Veraval	88.4	74.4	75	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	100.0	69.1	57	..	0	—0.58
Bhavnagar Para	105.4	72.8	66	..	0.18	—0.51
Surat	102.9	74.5	60	..	0	—0.36
Ahmedabad	104.5	73.6	51	..	0	—0.42
Deesa	103.0	71.1	61	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	100.0	70.1	23	..	0.08	—0.52
Indore	103.7	71.4	37	..	1.14	—0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.8	70.5	29	..	1.09	—1.71
Saugor	101.0	76.2	8	..	1.27	—1.28
Hoshangabad	105.1	75.8	14	..	1.48	—0.40
Khandwa	106.4	75.7	29	..	0.62	—0.45
Akola	108.7	77.0	21	..	1.06	—0.25
Amraoti	107.8	75.5	13	..	1.02	—1.25
Nagpur	108.0	75.9	17	..	1.49	—1.50
Chanda	109.5	76.0	27	..	0.92	—2.46
Raipur	106.0	79.6	17	..	1.25	—1.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	79.0	69	..	0.13	—0.58
Ratnagiri	90.9	78.5	71	..	0.81	—0.02
Mormugao	91.0	80.1	74	..	1.39	—0.54
Karwar	90.5	79.6	82	..	1.12	—1.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.4	75 7	42	..	0.78	—0.70
Ahmednagar	103.0	70.4	23	..	0.62	—1.86
Poona	105.2	71.8	37	..	0.33	—1.35
Sholapur	105.8	77.2	22	..	1.27	—0.83
Bijapur	104	4 77.1	16	..	0.58	—1.62
Belgaum	99	2 66.5	60	..	2.61	—1.17
Ahmedabad	104.8	77.3	23	..	2.04	0.35
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.9	77.0	24	..	1.08	—1.54
Hyderabad	103.0	77.7	58	..	2.66	0 58
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	94.1	81.8	76	0.02	8.56	3 36
Calicut	90.8	79.1	75	..	13.98	8.69
Cochin	91.9	79.9	77	..	13.93	—1.76
Colombo	89.2	82.3	74	..	20.87	2.93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	78.2	73	..	20.84	13.36
Bellary	100.5	81.7	33	..	7.78	4.61
Cuddapah	111.1	88.1	47	..	9.48	4.16
Madras	96	81.8	72	..	31.50	0.26
Bangalore	97.0	70.8	65	..	4.21	—1.08
Coimbatore	99.1	73.2	79	..	7.31	0 13
Trichinopoly	104.1	82.2	59	..	13.03	2.51
Negapatam	96.4	80.9	73	..	24.26	—5.87

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft.
Thur.	27	m 7 73	24 10	27	m 1 39	18 8
		8 5a	26 3		1 34a	18 11
Fri.	28	m 8 46	25 10	28	m 2 31	17 3
		9 1a	26 6		2 30a	18 10
Sat.	29	m 9 43	26 10	29	m 3 13	16 9
		9 43a	26 8		3 33a	18 8
Sun.	30	m 10 20	27 8	30	m 5 50	16 0
	May 1	10 20a	26 9	May 1	4 18a	18 7
		m 11 9	25 3	1	m 4 24	15 6
		10 5a	26 8		4 58a	18 7
Tues.	2	m 11 46	25 3	2	m 4 17	15 5
		11 27a	26 6		5 35a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 50m
,, 28 (Friday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 29 (Saturday)	,, 6 12 n.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 30 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58.9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41.9m. p.m.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 22nd April, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd April, 1916.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P Rly ..	22,75,100	67,56,100
A. D. C. Rly. ..	60,100	1,65,300
B. K. Rly ..	4,200	12,700
C. B. Rly. ..	11,600	32,700
Total ..	23,51,000	69,66,800
Earnings for corresponding. 7 days ending 22nd April, 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,43,523	57,57,000
A. D. C. Rly. ..	53,116	1,44,110
B. K. Rly. ..	2,583	6,566
C. B. Rly. ..	4,470	12,703
Total ..	19,03,694	59,20,379
Inc. or Dec G. I. P. Rly..	+ 4,26,575	+ 9,99,100
A. D. C. Rly.	+ 6,984	+ 21,190
B. K. Rly. .	+ 1,617	+ 6 134
C. B. Rly. .	+ 7,130	+ 19,997

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd April, 1916 ..	Rs. 14,700	Rs. 41,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd April, 1916 ..	8,524	22,334
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 6,176	+ 19,566

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd April, 1916. ..	Rs. 2,700	Rs. 7,990
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd April, 1916. ..	1,708	5,515
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 992	+ 2,385

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.769 Inc.
Temperature of Air	84.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.746 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4 ,,
Minimum	78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do.	211 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th April 1916, was 30.045 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 19 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD.

OFFER FOR EMPLOYMENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 25.

The "Madras Mail" understands that H. E. the Governor has offered to the Commander-in-Chief the services of the Madras Governor's bodyguard for employment on active service at the Front. In times past, e.g., in 1791-92 war against Tippoo, in 1801 campaign against Poligars, 1803 in Persia, 1806 Central India, 1817 Battle of Seetabuldee, 1813 Persia, 1879 Rumparebellion, the Madras bodyguard saw active service and its fighting career is further illustrated by the honour "Seetabuldee" displayed on its colours. His Excellency believes that if an opportunity is afforded to the present bodyguard now commanded by Capt. W. S. E. Money, it will show itself worthy of the high traditions which are its inheritance.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 26.

At the next meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council which takes place on Friday Mr. Narasinga Rao will interpellate whether Government will appoint a committee of experienced officials and non-officials to formulate a scheme for the complete separation of the judicial from the executive functions. Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty, another member, will ask whether Government will take steps as in British India to ascertain by enquiry what communities are backward in the State. In addition to these there are nearly twenty interpellations on matters of local interest.

Mr. Hope Simpson, C.S., officiates as Chief Commissioner, Andaman Islands, vice Mr. Douglas proceeding on six months' leave.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TINDAL CHARGED WITH REFUSAL TO OBEY LAWFUL ORDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Rama Yesu, tindal of prow No. 5453 and another with refusing to obey the orders of the dock master and thereby causing obstruction in the docks. It appeared from the evidence that on the afternoon of the 11th instant the accused were ordered to move their prows out of berth No. 17, Alexandra Docks, where they were lying in anchor, in order to make room for the berthing of the hospitalship Madras, which was then entering the Docks. They refused to do so on some protest or another. They pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 10 each.

RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Charles Heems, driver of taxi car No. 2832 with rash driving. It was alleged that on the night of the 15th instant the acoused was driving his taxi from Colaba towards Fort. Near the Admiralty House he swerved to the right without any warning with the result that his taxi collided with a hack victoria which was coming from the opposite direction. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 7 was ordered to be paid to the owner of the victoria as compensation.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged one Ahmed Ali Ismail with being in possession of 92 tolas of opium without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The passengers, not only the 3rd but also the 2nd class of the B. B. & C. I. Railway company will be highly obliged by your publishing this letter in your valuable paper, so that the attention of the responsible officer may be drawn to the grievance detailed below.

It has been the practice for the last several years to run Sunday trains on holidays such as Christmas Day and Good Friday and also on Public Holidays (except when the holiday fal's on a Saturday). No one would complain of Sunday service on holidays like Christmas day, Good Friday, New year's day, King's Birth-day, but to stick to Sunday service on minor holidays such as Easter Monday (which fell yesterday) is a great nuisance and hardship to the passengers.

Yesterday up-trains in the morning were very crowded but the worst train which I found ever crowded was the Borivli local, which left that station at 9.37 a.m., wherein no space was left for the Andheri passengers, and from Bandra suffocation commenced which continued till the train reached Grant Road Station. Similarly in the evening the train which leaves Colaba at 6-40 p.m. was over crowded.

Since generally Bombay offices open at about 11 a.m. (S. T.) and close at about 6 p.m., it would be most convenient to keep one (if not two) semi-fasts in the morning which would reach Church Gate Station at 10-40 or 10-45 a.m. with additional carriages and one in the evening at 6-30 p.m.—Yours, etc.

S. G. B.

Bandra, April 25.

THE BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY.

The ninth number of the Blue Book Quarterly is now available for sale at the Government Book Depot, Poona, or at any of the usual agents for the sale of Government publications at the price of four annas. The large free distribution previously made has been discontinued.

The special features of the number are (i) an interesting note reviewing the work of the Archaeological Department as developed during the past five years and (ii) a list of selected publications of the Government of India, printed especially for those concerned with trade, in order to meet the large increase in the number of trade inquiries of a statistical nature since the outbreak of the war.

(Continued from Column 6.)

cases its effect is prohibitive, and there is no doubt that excessive freight charges are largely responsible for the rise in the price of food stuffs and other commodities Some closer co-ordination between the Government and shipowners seems to be called for to reduce these charges to a more reasonable level.

You will have seen from our half-yearly report in September last that we had to regret the loss of a such valued Member of the Board, Mr. W. A. Bankier. Mr. Bankier, having now gone to reside in Scotland, found himself unable to attend to his Director's duties, and he therefore asked us to accept his resignation, much to our regret. His place has been filled by the appointment of Sir John P. Hewett, late Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces and Oudh. Sir John has proved himself an active

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, April 28.

Currimbhai Ebrahim and Company's Mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, from 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 30.

First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood Annual prize distribution, sports and social gathering Albless Baug, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 2.

High Court (Short Causes) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

REGO.—On 27th April 1915, at Matharpakady, Bombay, D. J. Rego, pioneer of Mangalore Tile Trade in Bombay from early 70's, departed this life, deeply regretted and mourned by his innumerable relations and friends.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

April 27.

Embarkation.—Friday the 28th instant.—"A" and "B" Troops 7 a.m. Jetty End Alexandra Docks.

Dress.—Khaki.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, April 26.

366. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd. Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 27.

109. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. from 25th to 30th April.

110. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—

Officers.—Sunday April 30th

"L" Coy. from 25th to 29th April both days inclusive.

111. Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays it is allotted to "B" Coy.

112. Return of Arms.—Members of all companies except "H" and "J" must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D., Commanding,

April 28.

No. 140.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 23rd instant:—

Orderly Officer Lieutenant A. W. Green.

Next for duty 2nd Lieutenant W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. B. Stubbs.

No. 141.—PARADES.

Saturday 29th instant:—

Preliminary Drill on the 10in. H.P. gun at Mahaluxmi Battery, prior to the practice on Sunday the 30th instant. Time of parade 7 a.m.

This parade cancels the Colaba parade ordered for Saturday.

No. 142.—GUN PRACTICE.

Practice will take place from the 10in. H.P. gun at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday next the 30th instant.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, shorts and putties.

(This practice will take place after the Hamilton and Weale competitions.)

No. 143.—COMPETITIONS.

The annual competitions for the Wheale Cup and Hamilton Shield will take place at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday next the 30th instant at 8 a.m.

Dress.—Competitors for the Hamilton Shield:—Drill Order, coats to be worn.

Competitors for the Wheale Cup:—Knicks, putties and khaki shirts.

Regimental boots and belts to be worn.

No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 144.—PARADES.

From May the 5th 1916, parades will take place at the Armoury outside the Factory Gate every Friday evening at 4-45 p.m. Proficiency lectures will be given. These parades also count for the Attendance prize.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFCATION.

Telegrams in plain English will be accepted for places in the Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces via Bhamo.

ENTERTAINMENT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana will entertain this evening at 5-30 p.m. 150 wounded British soldiers at the Gymkhana grounds.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Malwa which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 25th instant. All well.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Kashmir which left London on the 7th instant and has on board the mails of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 26th instant.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA,

The 22nd annual general meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be held in the Gymkhana pavilion on Saturday the 6th proximo.

A BOMBAY ENGINEER'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Nagindas Jekisondas Modi, late Assistant Engineer in the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, has recently passed the A. M. I.C.E. Examination in London and is expected to return to Bombay after the London University B.Sc. (Engineering) Examination in July next.

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

At Messrs. Golwalla Bro's Victoria Swimming Bath the ceremony of opening a new electric pump will be performed by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Sunday, the 30th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) There will also be a Water Polo tournament on the occasion.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the South Indians residen in Bombay will be held at the Gandarva Maha Vidhyalaya on Sunday next at 4 30 p.m with a view to forming an Association. Many are expected to address the gathering. All South Indians are invited to attend.

SIX MONTHS OLD BABY FOUND ON THE ROAD.

Miss Cecilia Misquetta, a nurse in the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, at Agripada, found a female child aged about six months lying on the side of the 13th Kamatipura Lane on Tuesday afternoon. She picked up the baby and took it to the Foundling Home where it is being looked after by the sister-in-charge.

S. S. CITY OF MARSEILLES.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Marseilles, Commander B. Dowse, will sail from the stream to-day the 27th April with the following passengers. The Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port will take place at 3 p.m. punctually at Ballard Pier, also baggage should be sent to the same place between 9 a.m. and not later than 11-30 a.m.:—

Bombay to Marseilles.—Mr and Mrs A B MontClar, Miss H Leohre.

Bombay to London via Marseilles.—Miss S M Adams, Mr and Mrs C R W Andreae, Mr and Mrs H P Bremner, Major B D Broughton, 2 Misses Bremner, Mr J G Bourne, Mr J B Brooks, Mr and Mrs Clayden, Mrs de Valuer and infant, Mr and Mrs S H Farrington, Miss E L Hawkins, Miss A Hunt, Mrs G O Langley 2 children and nurse, Mr and Mrs G C Leach and infant, Mr and Mrs J J Meikle and child, Mrs Lindsay Reed and child, Mr and Mrs H V N Treadgold, Mr A Wright.

Bombay to Liverpool.—Revd and Mrs F J Anderson, child and infant, Mr and Mrs J Atkinson, Miss L Brown, Revd and Mrs B B Carter and infant, Miss M Dietz, Mr and Mrs H W Fouracres and 2 children, Mr and Mrs J B Hunter, Master Keene, Mrs Keene, Mrs A S Knowles, Mr H P Lemesurier, Miss A Lawrie, Mr H J Newson, Mr and Mrs C R Peters, Mrs W Plunkett, Mrs Ricketts and infant, Mrs Macvicar Shaw, Mr J Stalkartt, Mrs A R Sharpe and infant, Revd W E Vandaleur, Miss S Wood, Mr and Mrs H J Judge and infant.

Karachi to Marseilles, London and Liverpool.—Lt.-Col C Archer, Mrs Archer, Mrs Blathwayth, Mrs Beattie 3 children and infant, Mrs G Grant 2 children and nurse, Master Goldsmith, Mrs Goldsmith and 2 children, Lt.-Col A P How, Mrs Horley 4 children and infant, Mr J Hannay, Mr V M Herralwill-Cox, Mrs Henderson, Mr and Mrs. J J Inglis, Mrs K Jefferey, Master James Shaw, Mr and Mrs A F Johnstone, Mr A Mort, Miss H Rigg, Miss I Russell, Mrs A I Tucker infant and nurse, Mrs K Tristed, Mr G Taylor, Mr and Mrs Usborne 3 children infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs E Valissaratos and infant, Mr Whistler, Miss Whale.

P. J HINDU GYMKHANA.

REPORT FOR 1915.

The report of the Parmananddas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana for the year 1915 has been issued. It shows that the membership of the Gymkhana rose from 537 in 1914 to 565 in 1915. Among the notable visitors to the Gymkhana during the year was H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. His Highness was pleased to become a patron of the institution and made a handsome donation of Rs. 2,000.

In the Cricket Department of the Gymkhana, 29 matches were played during the season of 1915, of which 13 were won, one lost and 15 drawn. In the quadrangular matches, the first match, which was between Hindus and Parsis, ended in a draw, but having a lead in the first innings' scores, the Hindus played the final. In the final match of the contest, between the Presidency and Hindus, the latter lost. The Sir Jagmohandas prize of Rs. 50 was awarded to Mr. S. M. Joshi. In connection with the cricket carnival held in December last in aid of the Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, the Hindu Gymkhana contributed Rs. 2,242 towards the Fund.

In the tennis department the membership rose from 122 to 141 at the close of the year. Two tennis tournaments—one in doubles and one in singles—were played during the year, the championship in doubles being again won by Messrs. R. A. Wagle and V. V. Bhadkamker, and that in singles by Mr. R. A. Wagle. During the season seven tennis matches were played with different institutions, of which six were won and one lost.

A handicap tournament in billiards was played during the year and Dr. N. G. Prabhaker won the championship for the third year in succession. Mr. S. G. Pathare was the runner up and he secured the second prize.

During the year under report Rs. 10,638-15-10 were collected from different sources of income (exclusive of Rs. 3,000 received as donation and Rs. 450-11-3 on refreshment account). The total expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 8,712-3-7 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,926-12-3.

With a view to assisting the military authorities in the carrying of the sick and the wounded to and from hospital ships, hospital trains, ambulances or for any other duties required as laid down in the St. John's Ambulance Association regulations, it has been decided to form two divisions of the St. John Ambulance Association brigade overseas at Karachi. The two divisions to be formed will be known as the Kimari Division and the Karachi Division.

The United Provinces special war fund has already made such good progress that Sir James Meston has felt justified in consulting Sir John Hewett at home as to the steps necessary for purchasing on behalf of the people of these provinces a fleet of some 50 ambulance cars.

SNAKE-BITE AND INCANTATIONS.

ORAONS AND THE KAISER.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay held in the rooms of the B.BR.A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, an interesting paper on "North Indian Incantations for Charming Ligatures for Snakebite" was read by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. In this paper Mr. Mitra showed that many races of people, both enlightened and civilized, believe in the efficacy of the colored and uncolored string or ligature as a talisman for warding off the attacks of disease and that for the cure of snake-bite, the North Indian snake-doctor ties a ligature above the bitten part with the recital of incantations. If the ligature is wrongly bound below the bitten part, it is cut off with the recital of incantations and a fresh one is applied. Sometimes, he has recourse to homoeopathic magic and pretends to arrest the progress of the snake-venom through the patients' body, tying up a magic knot in the fringe or hem of his *dhoti* with the recital of incantations.

He also, occasionally, pretends to cure the patient bitten by a snake by waving over the latters' head a napkin over which *mantras* have been chanted. He also pretends to cure the patient by showing him water which has been charmed by the recital of *mantras* thereover.

KAISER INVOKED BY ORAONS.

Another interesting paper was read by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi on "The German Kaiser Wilhelm in the Incantations of the Oraons of Chota Nagpur and the Iranian King Faridun in the Incantations of the Iranians." The subject of the Paper was suggested by the present unrest among the Oraons of Chota Nagpur, which has formed the subject of a special communiqué by the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The original inspiring idea is said to have had a two-fold basis (1) the object of expelling the evil spirits that brought about a failure of crops and high prices and (2) a desire to raise their social status which was very low compared to the Christian and Hindu converts. *Mantras* or incantations were resorted to for these two subjects, especially the first. There seems to be a general tendency among people, modern or ancient, who resort to incantations, to invoke the name of a powerful person, real or imaginary, who is well-nigh deified. The present being the time of the war with the Germans, the name of the Kaiser being on the lips of many, as a powerful personality, his name has been invoked in the incantations. It is said that the German missionaries in the country are responsible for the suggestion of his name. We have a parallel of this kind among the incantations of the Iranians. There are a number of their incantations which are intended for various purpose, e.g., to expel insects and vermins from fields and bring fertility to drive away demons and demonesses, to cure diseases and even to bring about reconciliation and peace between estranged married couples and friends. Therein, after invoking the name of God, the name of Faridun, a powerful king of ancient Iran, is invoked. One reason why he was invoked in incantations for curing diseases, seems to be that Iranian literature speaks of him as a great physician and discoverer of medical drugs.

Now a question has been raised whether the Oraons invoke the Kaiser as a good spirit or an evil spirit. From the Iranian parallel and from other reasons it appears that he is invoked as a good spirit. The author of the Paper referred his hearers for details to his three previous Papers on Iranian amulets published in the journals of the Society and in his "Anthropological Papers."

In the present case of the Oraons, it is an Indian tribe that sanctifies and invokes a Christian King. In the Christian story of Baalam and Josephat we see Gaotama Buddha of India worshipped as a Saint by the Christians. At times we see that not only some imaginary persons but mere things held to be sacred are raised to the status of saintly persons. For example we have the cases of St. Ocrate, St. Veronica and St. Amphibalus. According to Anquetil Du Perron, Alexander the Great was well-nigh deified in the Salsette and the Jogheshri, Mon Pesar and Keneri Caves were attributed to his superhuman powers.

A vote of thanks to the authors of the Papers concluded the proceedings.

CONCERT AT BHARATPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHARATPUR, April 26.

Last evening there was a lively gathering at the Officers' Club, Victoria Park, Bharatpur, when a grand concert was given by the musical party of Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar of the Bombay Gandharv Mahavidyalaya. The concert was a remarkable success and the physical drill performed by young boys in their pretty uniforms beating the musical tunes, by their hands and feet and sonorous voices was much appreciated by all present. The popular Political agent, Colonel A.D.C. Bannerman, together with the members of the State Council, European ladies and other officials of the State graced the occasion. The programme consisted of a prayer followed by performances on mandoline, volin, guitar, jaltarang, tablatarang, and specially selected songs sung by two young boys in a chorus. The Pandit is to be congratulated for his untiring zeal and energy in advancing the cause of Indian music. The concert came to a close with the airs of the National Anthem.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 26.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

"ONE-MAN RULE" IN SIND.

FURTHER DISCUSSION AT PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 26.

The question of the administrative future of Sind has occupied a good deal of the attention at the Sind Provincial Conference at Larkana. One of the speakers, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, said: "A thing that strikes me as most ridiculous is that Sind should send its representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council to advise a Governor on the Government of Sind when he has little to do with that province, the actual Government being in the hands of the Commissioner. The rule of a Governor-in-Council is a salutary form of Government, and no matter how able Commissioners we may have had, it is desirable that the rule of a single individual should cease. The President in his speech referred to Sind being joined to the Punjab. God keep us from that union! You all know the familiar proverb about the Panjabis and the benefits some Panjabi officers imported here have conferred on us are no secret from you. Next, as to Baluchistan, the raids of Brohis have robbed us of our peace. Were we placed under the same Government as those savage people I have little hope for our future. We must remain joined to Bombay, because all our educational progress is due to our being a part of the Bombay Presidency. By a separation from Bombay our educational progress would be blocked, a result which should be avoided at all costs. The only thing we want is to be governed by the Governor-in-Council as the rest of the Presidency."

The President, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, said, "I may tell you that a few days back a high official of State was travelling with me. From him I learnt that the question of separating Sind from the Bombay Presidency and joining it whether to the Punjab or to Baluchistan was receiving the serious consideration of the Government of India. As between the Punjab and Baluchistan, the former would certainly be preferable."

The resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai in favour of bringing Sind directly under the Governor of Bombay in Council instead of what was called the "One-man-rule" under a Commissioner was carried unanimously.

BELGAUM SANITARY CONFERENCE.

APPALLING INFANT MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 26.

The District Sanitary Conference, Belgaum, opened to-day in the Mission High School Hall, Mr. Sale, Collector, presiding. In his opening speech Mr. Sale called the special attention of municipalities and sanitary associations to the heavy infant mortality in this district which he pointed out was higher than in the adjoining districts.

Rao Saheb Naik, Honorary Secretary, read the annual report of work done by the Sanitary Association which has 846 members and 40 non-official local secretaries in various parts of the District.

He was followed by Drs. Mhaskar and D'Mello who read papers on infectious diseases and malaria respectively.

When the Conference met after recess Mr. Deodhar, of Poona, addressed the Conference on the need of sanitary improvements in India. He emphasised the difference in the mortality rates of India and England and exhorted the Conference to devote their energies to remove it. Proceeding, he laid stress on what he called insanitary social conscience

Mr. Kulkarni followed with his Paper on cattle-breeding. Dr. Savanoor, honorary secretary, dealt with infant mortality for reducing which he pointed out the need for improving the physique of Indian females.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence, closing the Conference congratulated the voluntary and official workers who had stimulated villagers to undertake sanitary reform. Dirt and death go hand in hand and people must remove dirt. Mr. Lawrence thought municipalities seemed to forget the chapter on sanitary powers in the Municipalities Act. This ignorance of theirs should be removed. Mr. Lawrence laid stress on the teaching of sanitation in schools and advised the association to utilise the schoolmasters to inculcate the value of sanitation.

BELGAUM CONFERENCE

PROTEST MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 26.

A crowded public meeting of the Mahomedans, Lingayets, Marathas, Jains and other communities was held to-day at Khatia's Wada under the presidentship of Prof. K. Satthe. Rao Bahadur Artal, Rao Bahadur Mensinkai, Rao Sahebs Mahant Shetti and Sawant, and Babasaheb Inamdar were among those present. People from all parts of Belgaum District attended.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Chikodi and was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting of the representative inhabitants of Belgaum district, of all castes and creeds, firmly believes that political agitation in defiance of the lines of work laid down by the responsible leaders of all communities in the country, would not be conducive to the progress and welfare of this country and therefore enters its emphatic protest against the so-called 18th Bombay Provincial Conference which is proposed to be held here in the next week.

The contract of the East Indian Railway comes up for determination in 1920. The question is already under the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India and it is likely to re-open the controversy as to whether State or Company management is better for the country as a whole.

HIGH DEATH-RATE AMONG JAINS.

ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

The committee, appointed at the ninth Session of the Jain Swetamber Conference at Sujangadh has made the following report, showing the causes of and remedies for the increase in the death-rate among Jains in Bombay. The report was adopted at this year's Session of Jain Conference held last week in Bombay. The report states that out of the population of 979,445 souls residing in Bombay City according to the last Census, Hindus form 67.81 per cent., Mussalmans 18.31 per cent., Christians 5.85 per cent., Parsis 5.20 per cent., and Jains 2.09 per cent. During the last decade the population of Bombay shows an increase of 2,03,445 souls, the population being 7,76,000 in 1991, while the Jain population, which consisted of 14,248 souls as enumerated in 1901, shows an increase of only 6,212 souls, the total Jain population at the last Census being 20,460, or an increase of 43 per cent. This increase was the result mainly of their immigration here as shop-keepers and petty traders. The death-rate from 1911 to 1914 comes to about 60 to 65 among Jains, while that of Parsis during the same years was 22 to 25. The report further states that during the abovementioned years the average infant mortality among Jains appears to be 942.56 per thousand, while that of Parsis is 313.27. Out of the total Jain population one-third of the Jain ladies reside in Bombay according to the last Census and the death-rate among them amounted to 36 to 40 per cent. of the total mortality. The deaths from plague, diseases of the respiratory and nervous systems and fevers of all kinds amounted to nearly 70 per cent. of the total mortality. This high death-rate is attributed to the fact that two-thirds of the total Jain population i.e., 1,570 souls are living in one-room tenements. In B Ward alone 85 per cent. of the Jain population reside in one-room tenements and the rooms so occupied are as cook-rooms in day time and as a bed-room at night.

The report refers to the disadvantages and risk to life at the time of confinement to which Jain ladies are subjected at the hands of inexperienced nurses and shows the necessity of providing for lying-in-hospitals, sanatoriums and dispensaries, for the distribution of pamphlets showing the advantages of sanitation etc., and appeals to the leaders of the Jain Conference to do the needful in the matter. The report has been signed by Dr. N. K. Mody, Dr. P. H. Maishri, Mr. M. M. Javeri and Mr. N. B. Shah.

JOTTINGS FROM BROACH.

SANITATION AND TRAFFIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 26.

While yielding to pressure of public opinion, the Government of India have been gradually putting in force the system of decentralization, the small Municipality of Broach is actually working in the opposite direction. The city is a small one, and is divided into several wards for administrative purposes. The Sanitary Committee have of late taken into their hands the power of transferring low-paid sub-inspectors and inspectors from one ward to another, and as if not content with that, been making novel experiments of fixing square objects in round holes. A Brahmin inspector has been deputed to look after the meat, fish and vegetable market, ousting a Mahomedan, who had been sent to Bombay to undergo some training there. Again, an inspector is allowed to draw his horse allowance, even though his new duty is confined to the slaughter-house only; and his reliever has to move about in the ward on foot. It has been reported in local papers that the Brahmin inspector flatly declined to attend to a serious complaint of rotten fish having been exposed for sale in the market. There are well-paid Health Officer and Chief Officer here, but they are evidently judged unfit to exercise the power of transfer, though they are presumably better acquainted than the Sanitary Committee with the work of their subordinates. The reason for this new departure is a State secret of back-door influence.

THE KATOPORE BAZAR.

This is the Bazaar of our City of Broach. There is heavy traffic here, but the road is very narrow. To minimise inconvenience to the public, the late Collector had issued a notification, prohibiting cart traffic during specified hours of the day. But lately a new kind of preventible obstruction and nuisance has to be met with daily, but the police apparently do nothing to stop it. Hackney carriages ply up and down the road in search of passengers in mornings and evenings. This causes no small inconvenience. The police seem to read the letter of the law, and do not care to go into its spirit. They agree that so long as these carriages are on the move—whether fast or slow—they can't be interfered with. As a result, of this obstruction, a serious accident had occurred a couple of months ago, and the wonder is that accidents are not frequent. If a driver persists in thus evading the law, and in inconveniencing the public the easiest thing for the police is to cancel his license, if not to prosecute him. If the present Collector were to personally visit the Bazaar two or three times, he would be satisfied about the truth of this complaint.

The Santahar Siligari conversion project which has recently been considered by the Bengal Government, is now before the Railway Board.

A later enrolment list in connection with the Anglo-Indian recruiting rally in Karachi shows that 37 men signed their names on the spot while the meeting was still in progress.

There have been a few cases of smallpox among the British troops, otherwise the health of Delhi city is good.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FOURTH ROUND.

ALIGARH (1) DRAW WITH G. I. P., LONAVLA (1).

Yesterday's meeting between these two teams in the fourth round of the above Tournament on the Oval, produced a very dull and uninteresting affair, the result being a draw of one goal all. The Aligarh visitors though mainly on the offensive practically throughout, played much below their form. "Sticks" seemed to be the besetting sin of their scoring shots and out of five times they actually put the ball through, they were penalised for "sticks" on four occasions and rightly too. The Lonavla put up a gallant defence, Ablitt in goal being responsible for some splendid saves. Although subjected to persistent pressure, the Lonavla defence lasted well till the last minutes of the game. Pears and Wilson in their forward line were fast and tricky players. They tackled and dribbled with great skill and sprinted well, wherever any opening was made to them. On the whole, the forwards made a few commendable rushes, but generally speaking they finished up tamely. These occasional raids were very transient. As matters turned out, however, they managed somehow to keep their goal in tact after their opponents had drawn level.

Within 12 minutes from the start, Lonavla scored their only goal through Wilson. The Aligarh team continuing to attack thereafter equalised through Mustapha Khan six minutes later. The Lonavla defence struggled gamely to stave off repeated onslaughts and retired with honours equal, no further goal being registered during the remaining period. Extra period was then decided upon, but nothing more being registered the game ended in a draw as stated.

Soon after half-time Mustapha Khan was badly injured in making a rush for the Lonavla goal, being hit hard in the nose with the ball. After a few minutes' rest he resumed playing to the enjoyment of the spectators. The game, on the whole, proved quite a clean affair, no player on either side having resorted to any shady tricks. The draw came as a great surprise to the numerous supporters of the Aligarh team. The game will be replayed on Saturday.

The teams were:—

Aligarh:—Munzoor Hossein; Rahamut Khan and Akbar Hossein; Abear Khan, Ahzar, Ali and Shabbir Ahmed; Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossein, Asad Ali and Hadi Hossein.

G. I. P., Lonavla:—Ablitt; Larthorpe and O'Brien; Gillet, Race and Pope; Pears, D'Cruz, Wilson, Bower and Gardiner.

Referee:—Messrs. Ward and Rapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians (Cup-holders) v. G. I. P. Railway.

PASSING THE BALL BETWEEN THE LEGS

It will interest our readers to know that there is at least one exception to the general rule that passing the ball between the legs is a foul and should be penalised with a free hit against the offending team. To the knowledge of the present writer the question in its various possible aspects, was referred to by a recognised Hockey Association to the International Board of Hockey. The Board gave the ruling that passing the ball between the legs off a bully was a foul and that such passing being in the nature of obstruction should be generally penalised. But in any case when it is not obstruction to an opponent who is not deprived of fair play by such passing, it should not be penalised, on the same principle that turning on the ball is not to be penalised if it is no obstruction to an opponent. For example, A. B. C. D. are players of the same side. D. takes a corner-shot which is received by C. on the edge of the circle. C. passes the ball through between his legs to B. (who is also standing on the circle), who attempts to score or scores. Now the questions is:—Is C. to be penalised for passing the ball between his legs to a player of his own side when no opponent is on him nor is he obstructing any opponent? To the best of our knowledge, C. is not to be penalised.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the match played yesterday:—

Kibblewhite and Gwyther beat Jessop and Barrett, 6-4, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played this evening:—

Cocke and Montgomery v. Reynolds and Griffith.

Final Gentlemen's Singles A. and B. Class matches:—

L. J. Bains v. Crichton.

Kibblewhite v. H. Hampton.

Official and Personal.

Sir James Meston left Lucknow on Tuesday and will reach Nainital to-day.

Sir George Roos-Keppel accompanied by his personal Assistant, Mr. George Cunningham, arrived at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday as the guest of Lord and Lady Chelmsford.

Col. Douglas, Chief Commissioner, Andamans, is about to take six months' leave. Mr. Hope Simpson, Commissioner, Gaveilly, will officiate as Chief Commissioner. Mr. S. H. Fremantle, Collector of Allahabad, officiates in Mr. Hope Simpson's place.

Mr. H. T. Keeling, Chief Engineer Delhi, is taking a month's leave from the 1st May.

Mr. C. L. Dundas, Sessions Judge, Delhi, is taking two months' leave from the 1st May. He will be replaced by Major F. C. Nicholas from Ambala.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 27, 1916.

"EMOTIONAL ECONOMICS".

That the war has proved itself to be a great eye opener in many important respects to all the great nations of the world is a truism which needs no demonstration. In no respect, however, has it been a greater eye opener than in reference to commercial and fiscal economics. The Economic Conference of the Allied Powers recently held at Paris and the Imperial Economic Conference which it is proposed to hold in London have both attracted the attention of the press all over the globe. A variety of suggestions have been made as to the lines on which the foundation of the new economics of the twentieth century should be constructed, in the light of the many economic phenomena which the war has revealed to the gaze of nations but which were undreamt of in the philosophy of the economist of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from Adam Smith to Professor Marshall, from Turgot to Guyot and from Walker to Taussig and others. As the Paris correspondent of "The Times" has observed, great diversity of views is evident in public and private. In France it appears that "some are for extreme measures nothing short of the annihilation of German trade after the war and of treating the German trader, especially if he settles in France, as a species of ticket-of-leave man. One must however realise the impossibility of destroying the commercial activity of a nation of 70 million laborious and methodical people." The last observation reflects the opinion of the more sober and staid people in that country. And we pointed out in our issue of Monday last the exceedingly weighty views expounded by "The Statist" in its issue of 25th March last. In order, however, to show even more clearly how far the thoughtful British press which devotes a great deal of attention to the policy which England,—which is as much the mistress of the sea as of international commerce,—should adopt at the close of the war in the matter of our home and foreign trade, it is both interesting and instructive to refer to some of the salient points elaborated in the "New Statesman" of 25th March in its article headed "Emotional Economics." The very first sentence of that article warns us against introducing any kind of passion or prejudice into the deliberation of what is sure to be a worldwide problem, far-reaching in its influence on the immediate economic future of the great trading nations of the world. The writer says:—

"There is an old maxim that 'anger is a bad counsellor.' Unfortunately it is in the nature of things that war should produce anger, and in our indignation at what is reported to us of our enemy's misdeeds, it may be difficult for us to preserve that calm and judicious temper in which, as everyone will agree, national policy ought to be decided. But at least we must make the attempt,—the more so when the matter about which we have to think concerns the whole future prosperity of the Empire."

None will gainsay the reasonableness and force of this counsel of perfection. It is the more needed at present, having regard to the variety of indignant, nay, even abusive, expressions in which most of the press, not only in England and France but even in our own benighted country, indulge when trying to "educate," the unthinking multitude which, as Lord Rosebery once observed, imbibes all its views from its own favourite organs of opinion just as the cat laps its milk. Education of this character is worse than useless. Its only object is to inflame the worst passions and prejudices of the mass of ignorant humanity.

The science of economics, especially in its practical aspects, was deemed by the clever author of "Shooting Niagara" as "dismal" say thirty years ago in Free Trade England. Elsewhere, too, this science was, more or less, least cultivated, though the palm must be given to France and the United States and then to Germany, that they were further ahead in its study than the England of Cobden. The science, however, it may be freely confessed, must be still held to be empiric as much as that of medicine. New physical evils and new diseases, arising from new conditions of what is called our refined civilization, have unmistakeably brought to the surface new theories in medical cure for which new prescriptions have to be formulated in the medical pharmacopoeia of the world. Who is unaware of the fact that within the last twenty years many of the old established theories about zymotic and other virulent diseases have gone into the melting pot? Who is, again, unaware of the daily new teachings of medicine throughout the scientific world which is slowly but steadily revolutionising medical science altogether? Even now it is at its best in an empiric stage. What then are we to say of the theory and practice of economics, which compared to the greater antiquity of medicine, is at the best a science of yesterday? The international trade of the world has led to the study of international law and politics, of international regulations to be observed on the high seas, and of the most elaborate rules and regulations for international behaviour by belligerents and neutrals in times of war as embodied in the Hague Convention. Can it be denied that this half-century of international problems of foreign trades and industries, of high protective tariffs, of zollvereins, of open doors and other economic shibolleths, has been slowly but steadily modifying the orthodox maxims of the economic hyerophants of the first half of the nineteenth century? The shrines of these high priests have been partially invaded while they themselves have been held in less reverence than before. The apostolic worship is being discarded. All these phenomena have been going on round us during the last half century, especially since the opening of the Suez Canal, that great epoch-making event in the entire economic history of the world, which has been so fruitful in scores of ways in the making of what may be called the international amenities of modern civilization. It is, therefore, true to say that for some years past economics have been in the highest stage of transition. Whether the war had taken place or not, we venture to say, that this transition stage was in reality proving itself to be the beneficent harbinger of a better and more efficient science like that of medicine. What the war has done is simply this: It has quickened the process of the transition and brought the nations nearer to a mature deliberation of the economic phenomena brought to the surface by that unhappy event itself. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that there is to be witnessed a great rush on the part of all and sundry to ventilate views on a variety of economic problems from their respective angles of vision. When calm prevails and peace is restored, it must inevitably happen that those angles of vision must be focused and the economist must offer the general public a clear gaze of what should be the future maxims of practical economics. And here it should not be forgotten that hitherto in all the teachings of Western economics, India has been absolutely ignored and left out of consideration. So that it has happened that the Government of India's economic policy has been almost wholly based on the lines of the West, without any practical reference to the actual economic conditions of the country during the last two centuries, let alone during the three-thousand years of her civilization. It will be realily admitted that India, old as she is, can even teach to-day some excellent lessons in economics which might prove a revelation to the economic philosophers of the West.

A great deal off nonsense is at present being talked about economic independence. The "New Statesman" has done a great service to the public by drawing the attention of the sober and the thoughtful to the hysteria of emotions in economics which is to be witnessed in a large section of the press, which is absolutely unfitted to educate ignorant and prejudiced public opinion. We have no room to dilate to-day any further on this subject, save to reproduce the concluding part of our contemporary's sagacious and statesmanlike article.

If Germany and Austria seek to make themselves economically independent of the rest of the world, by the most scientifically constructed tariff or otherwise, their people will not profit by it commercially. In the same way, a similar policy of isolation or independence, whether by this country or the British Empire, or the Allied Powers as a *bloc*, will not increase either the trade or the wealth of these by whom it is tried. Economic independence,—a vain dream for any nation,—may, indeed, make it easier to carry on war; and this is why it is the ideal of War Ministers. But it impoverishes the people, and therefore does not really pay in the long run even the capitalists and landlords, who are so often momentarily deluded by it. When peace comes we shall, certainly and inevitably, however some of us may now talk of ring fences, continue to develop that economic interdependence of nations on which the well-being of all civilised communities is now based. The Allied nations will be busy reconstructing their industry, and it is safe to predict that they will not refuse customers. Sentiment, as Mr. Hughes said, does count and ought to count for something, but it will not induce any of us to cut off our noses to spite our faces. (Imagine Belgium, with her great ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, refusing to trade with Westphalia!) If we are wise, however, each country will increasingly lay down for itself a deliberate and purposeful policy of developing its own agriculture, manufactures and trade,—without unnecessary tribute to landlord or capitalist,—with the object, not of further injuring a (we hope) beaten enemy, but of making the most of its share of the world's resources for the advantage and well being of its own people.

We are confident that this happy consummation will come to be quickly realised when the sound and fury of the present emotional economics have wholly subsided and given way to commensense coupled with sobriety and sanity of thought, which will evolve a new pacific policy of international trades and industries that will command the general assent of the great nations of the civilized world.

THE NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Since the German submarine campaign has been a fiasco, another form of activity has been reverted to, and that is, the naval raid. No attempt has yet been made to contest the supremacy of the Grand Fleet, but what is sought to be done is to let auxiliary cruisers, with a more or less considerable armament, slip through from the German coast and make a dash for the Atlantic, there to pursue a piratical career or perish. The second instance of such a raid occurred towards the end of February, but the British Admiralty did not allow any account of the affair to be published till towards the end of March, and the reports became available in India only this week. The *modus operandi* adopted then was probably the same as that adopted in the case of the attempted raid on the Irish coast. What happened in February was that an armed merchantman, effectively disguised as a Norwegian tramp steamer, flying the Norwegian flag with the Norwegian colours painted on her sides, was observed steaming from the German coast. The British auxiliary cruiser Alcantara promptly challenged the Norwegian and in spite of the signalled message protesting its neutral origin and destination, the British cruiser lowered a boat with a view to a scrutiny of the steamer's papers. Then a sudden transformation scene, similiar to that which occurred in the case of the Mowe, was enacted. The pretended Norwegian steamer's bulwarks and deck houses fell away and guns were trained on the British cruiser. The two ships were within a distance of about 700 to 800 yards. The boat which had been lowered was fired upon, and the Alcantara was twice torpedoed, and was done for, but before she rolled over, she inflicted tremendous damage by gun fire on the enemy ship. Before the latter could escape, another British converted liner came up and finished the work of the destruction of the enemy. According to one account she had a heavy cargo of mines on board. The Alcantara was, of course, doomed but the raider was sunk, too, and a number of the crew of both vessels were rescued.

The account furnished of the attempted raid on the Irish coast shows that similar tactics in the matter of disguise had been adopted. A German auxiliary cruiser disguised as a neutral merchantman, carrying arms and ammunition for Ireland, and accompanied by a submarine appears to have slipped through. What really happened was probably this. The character of the raider was suspected and it was decoyed off the Irish coast, so that it might be leisurely dealt with and, if possible, the miscreants on board captured. If that was the idea, it has certainly been admirably put through. What lends colour to this supposition is the presence off Lowestoft of a German battle-cruiser squadron, which was accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers. The theory of a decoy of the unsuspecting enemy is not perhaps fully borne out by the facts as reported, but at any rate it seems extremely unlikely that a more or less large squadron of enemy ships would have escaped the vigilance of our Fleet of patrols and destroyers. However that may be, the raiders have been held up and soundly thrashed.

The attempted raid on the Irish coast has miserably failed, and the enemy squadron that appeared off Lowestoft has been compelled to seek refuge in flight, although it is still uncertain whether it escaped unscathed. The effectiveness of British sea-power is complete and absolute. Political necessity doubtless compels an enemy beaten on the sea to undertake something lively for the edification of people at home, stricken with apprehension at what is going on at Verdun. The sacrifice of life before the impregnable fortress has been appalling and it has also been a vain sacrifice. The enemy knows full well that the defeat at Verdun is an even greater defeat than that of the Marne, and all the lies and boastings at home will not avail to shut out the truth. Even if the German people are prevented from knowing the full truth, all neutrals know it.

Notes of the Day

Sir Roger Casement.

Sir Roger Casement, the most notable "prize" hitherto secured by the British Navy, was in the Consular Service and retired in 1913. He was created a C. M. G. in 1905 and a knight in 1911. He was consul in the Congo Free State from 1398 and 1905 and first came into prominence by his revelations of the atrocities committed by the agents of King Leopold on the hapless natives. It was even then suggested that he was not actuated by humanitarian motives, but was a tool in the hands of Germany, to discredit Belgium as a Colonial Power, though the Belgian Government had nothing to do with the matter. Later, he was sent on a special mission to enquire into the rubber atrocities in Mexico. After his retirement he raised the Irish National Volunteers as a counter-move against Sir Edward Carson's activities in Ulster. The seditious nature of his propaganda was noticed by many, and though he received some encouragement from certain misguided supporters of Home Rule, it must be said to the credit of Mr. Redmond and the Irish nationalist party that they gave no countenance to his sinister movement. On the eve of the outbreak of war he escaped to Germany and, tried to recruit from among the Irish prisoners for the so-called "Irish Brigade." But the prisoners not only refused to hear this renegade, but kicked him round the camp. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who is or was a personal friend of Sir Roger, sometime ago declared that he had been feeling for some time that there was something wrong with his head. Sir Roger is 52 years old.

Sir Ali Imam and the Congress.

The news that Sir Ali Imam, the ex-Law Member and Mr. Hasan Imam, till lately a judge of the Calcutta High Court, have joined the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, will be received with much gratification all over India. Mr. Hasan Imam was a congressman when he was called to the Calcutta High Court Bench and it was expected that he would return to the Congress Camp after he had regained the freedom of non-official life, but his elder and more distinguished brother was not a congressman before. Sir Ali Imam before he went to Simla had identified himself with the Moslem League and presided over its session at Amritsar, but he never belonged to the reactionary group headed by the late Nawab of Dacca, whose policy was to oppose anything advocated by the premier national assembly. It is interesting to note that Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir Ali Imam, have all after their close association with the bureaucracy, begun to take an active part in the Congress propaganda, and their intimate knowledge of the other side of all questions, will add greatly to the usefulness of the Congress.

Though India has lost in about a year, such stalwart leaders as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, it is consoling that new men are coming in.

Parliament and the Congress Deputation.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" states that a proposal is being discussed to secure the appointment of a Select Committee of Parliament to hear and consider the representations to be submitted by the deputation from the Indian National Congress which, it is understood, will be probably going to England next year. It is further stated that a meeting of the members of Parliament will be convened before the close of the present session to consider what steps can be usefully taken to prepare the way for the proposed deputation. It is not surprising to learn that Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Herbert Roberts are taking the initiative in the matter. It can only be hoped that the devoted efforts of these two friends of India will bear fruit.

A Significant Event.

Those not conversant with the conditions of social life in India, would be unable to appreciate the significance of the cosmopolitan dinner of which the Associated Press has taken the trouble to inform us. But those who are accustomed to watch every stage in the evolution of a united national life in this country, will find ample cause for gratification in the apparently small matter that a dinner took place at Madras,—a stronghold of caste and sectional prejudices,—at which sixty-five Brahmins dined with a mixed company which included not merely forty Hindus of different castes, but also five Parsis, twenty-five Europeans, one Mahomedan and one Buddhist. If it is true that great causes are helped by small things, there is every reason to believe that the cause of social reform and therefore of national evolution has been considerably furthered by the courage shown by many of the persons who took part in the dinner.

The Grievance of Sind.

Sind, though nominally under the rule of a Governor-in-Council, does not enjoy the advantages of such rule. It is not therefore surprising that at the Sind Provincial Congress, recently held at Larkana, great dissatisfaction was expressed with what is called "one-man-rule" and a Resolution was passed asking the Government to put Sind on the same footing as the other administrative divisions of the Presidency. As the Hon. Mr. Harchand Rai pointed out the reasons which necessitated the Commissioner in Sind being invested with the powers of the Governor-in-Council, do not hold good now. Karachi is not now so inaccessible as in the sixties, when the Act was passed, and for distance, Dharwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri, which are governed directly from Bombay, are more distant that Sind. Though one may smile at the dreams of the Hon. Mr. Webb, the pushful chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, about the future of Karachi, Sind is daily growing in importance and its problems deserve to be considered by people of larger outlook than is possible to a Commissioner. Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Harcourt Butler notwithstanding, council government has been recognised by the Government of India as a better form of government than that of a single man, however energetic and well meaning, and there is no reason why Sind should not be given what is its by right. But the threat of the Sind leaders to get Sind transferred to the Punjab, is rather anomalous, when one remembers, that the Punjab is suffering from all the disadvantages of one-man-rule.

A Subsidised Journal.

We called attention the other day to the invidious policy, adopted by the Punjab Government in subsidising certain newspapers. The "Mussalman" of Calcutta states that the Government of Bengal have subsidised a Moslem journal, and has been pleased to pay Rs. 9,528 as subscription to that paper. A subsidised paper, it is notorious, generally acts as a gramophone and represents the views and opinions of those by whom it is subsidised. As the paper in question, writes our contemporary,

is subsidised by the Government of Bengal, are we to understand that all the trash and nonsensical writings that appear in that paper represent the views and opinions of the Government? Are we to understand that the candidates for election to the Legislative Council whom this paper supports are supported by the Government? Are we to understand that the public bodies and prominent men whom this paper vilifies are looked upon with disfavour by the Government? If not, Government should come forward to clear its position and explain its attitude, as soon as possible.

If the facts are as reported by the "Mussalman," the Government of Bengal certainly owe an explanation to the public.

Moslem Culture.

The Conference of the Moslem Learned, or the "Nadwatul Ulama" as it is called, which assembled at Poona, must recall to the mind of every Moslem the sad state in which Islamic learning has fallen at the present day from the proud position which it occupied some centuries ago. A root cause of this has been the absence of any spirit of curiosity and adventure among Moslem scholars to seek and discover fresh fields with a view to add to the ever-increasing stock of human knowledge. This comparatively stagnant state of Islamic culture has inevitably reacted on the general position of Moslems in all parts of the world. The Nadwatul Ulama established some years ago and nourished under the fostering care of one of the greatest Moslem scholars and critics of recent times,—the late Moulana Hali,—has, by means of its Arabic College at Lucknow, been instrumental in producing a type of Moslem divine who, having acquired a sound training in the old learning, is also open to assimilate the best influences of the new.

THE WA

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE IN NOR
SEA

ENEMY SQUADRO
CHASED AWAY.

GERMANS HEAVILY DEFE
NEAR VERDUN.

TURKS RETIRING IN CANAL ZO

A German battle-cruiser squadro
companied by light-cruisers and
troyers appeared off Lowestof
was engaged by the local
forces. In about twenty minut
returned to Germany chased
British light-cruisers and destr
Parliament has been sitting in
session. The official report gi
summary of Mr. Asquith's ex
tion of the expansion of the
from the outset of the war an
viewing the proposals of Go
ment to meet the problem o
cruitment. A debate arose in
a number of members took par
Naval aeroplanes bombed the
aerodrome at Mariakerke on Su
morning with good results and
on Monday morning. A B
aeroplane on Monday attacked
sank a German seaplane off Zeebr
Eight aeroplanes on April 24 att
and completely destroyed the Tu
camp at Katia, in the Suez Canal
and inflicted severe losses. The
is withdrawing from the
District.
The French have inflicted heavy
on the Germans west of the
The enemy twice attacked t
positions at Mort Homme, but
pletely failed. They then la
the final attack supported
copious use of liquid fire, but
forced to return to their lines
important losses.

BRITISH SOCIALIST SPLIT

PROTEST AGAINST SECRET AN
NATIONALISM.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April

The "Pioneer's" London correspon
cables:—

The Socialists' annual conference
in favour of meeting secretly, where
30 delegates headed by Mr. Hynd
seceded and are now holding a separate
conference. They declared in favour
supporting the Allies' policy in the war
issued a manifesto protesting against
majority's secret anti-nationalism.

NADWAT-UL-ULAMA.

CONFERENCE OF MUSLIM CLERGY AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 26.

The proceedings of the "Nadwat-Ul-ama concluded yesterday, when a large mber of Muslim ladies were present in dition to the usual gathering of men. eral letters were read from prominent tlemen expressing sympathy with the ects of the Conference, among the ters being H. H. the Nawab of Dacca Major General Wapshare, Com-nding Poona Division.

The proceedings on this day opened h recitations from the Koran given by ed Hussain Saheb, son of the Presi-nt Shah Sulaiman Saheb. Munshi ahomood Khan, Professor, Fergusson llege, then read a paper on the preach-g of Islam, in the course of which he omised to pay Rs. 2,000 to be utilised in king practical steps to teach the prin-ples of Islam, provided that the Nadwa t out qualified Moulvis for the purpose every important town.

Moulana Abdus Subhan of Madras next oved a resolution urging the completion the Nadwa's college together with its tel, library and mosque. The speaker inted out the advantage of the know-ge of English and at the same time vocated Arabic learning. He promised collect Rs. 10,000 from the Mahomedans Madras towards the furtherance of the ect the Nadwa had in view.

Moulvi Ghulam Mahomed Shumlavi nked the chairman and the members of reception committee and Mr. Ebrahim roon Jaffer expressed the thanks of all sent to the learned Ulamas and dele-es for the trouble they had taken in ing to Poona in such hot weather in er to hold the conference. The speaker cially thanked Moulvis Shimlavi and sud Ali Nawdi for the whole-hearted aid y had accorded him in working for the cess of the sessions.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CLERGY.

Mr. Haji Yusuff Sobhani, President the Bombay Anjuman Islam, spoke of the nefits of religious knowledge, illustra-ng his remarks with many quotations om the Koran and also said that without oper education the condition of Muslim mmunity could never improve.

In a concluding address the President oke of the responsibility resting on amas and the rich to ameliorate the dition of the Muslims. It was, there-e, incumbent on both classes to join nds in accomplishing that work. The eaker's remarks were interspersed with rses from the Koran and couplets from ersian poets, Rumi, Saadi, Hafiz and hursroo. Some Rs. 6,000 were con-ibuted during the sessions and over s. 1,200 promised in annual scholarships, mong the donors being the Pir Saheb of ghdad and some Mahomedan ladies. he remarks by the Pir Saheb of Baghdad raising the work of the Nadwa were trans-ted from Arabic into Urdu and this very uccessful sessions then concluded.

ANZAC DAY CELEBRATION.

SCENES OF WONDERFUL ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

In glorious sunshire to-day two thousand ustralians and New Zealanders marched rough London to Westminster Abbey to ommemorate Anzac Day and unparal-led heroism of Gallipoli and also to pay ibute to the memory of the gallant dead. cenes of wonderful enthusiasm occurred. The King and Queen received an immense vation outside the Abbey where some four housand attended the Anzac Commemora-on Service. Many of the congregation ere wounded officers and men representing e whole Empire. The Service, which was mple, and impressive, began with the ational Anthem and included the singing f Kipling's Recessional.

Anzac Day was also generally observ-d in Australasia by memorial services and atriotic meetings and all sport was ostponed. Mr. Asquith instead of attend-g the Anzac service conferred with his lleagues including Mr. Birrell.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, April 25.

Tuanchijui has formed a new Cabinet ich includes the following members in dition to those already announced:— lucation Changkuckan; Commerce Ching-nping; Justice Changtsunghsiang. Sun-hochi (not Chanchui)) becomes Minister f Finance and Wangshihchen becomes hief of the General Staff and Chuanyun-kuen Auditor-General.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR WUSIEH.

CHINESE REBELS ROUTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SHANGHAI, April 25.

Sharp fighting occurred on April 23rd near Wusieh. The Government troops at-tacked the Kiangyin forts which recently declared their independence. The Govern-ment troops routed the rebels but the forts were not taken.

Progress continues to be made with Dac-ca University scheme, the legislation neces-sary for the creation of the University be-ing at present under preparation in the Imperial Secretariat.

PARSI ANJUMAN.

THE RIGHT TO CONVENE MEETINGS.

A REPLY TO SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your publishing in your next issue the accompanying reply to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.—Yours, etc.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

Readymoney House,
Napean Sea Road,
Bombay, April 26.

TO THE HON. SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.

Dear Sir,—

1. We beg to submit this reply to your letter of the 14th instant. We regret that we have not had the valuable assistance of our colleague Sir D. D. Davar in drafting it, as he was seriously ill when your letter was received and left Bombay shortly thereafter in the same condition. He may reply to you when his health permits.

2. As we do not wish to carry on this controversy on merely personal grounds we accept your assurance that you did not mean deliberately to be discourteous to your colleagues in issuing the notification of the Anjuman meeting in the manner you did.

3. The point in dispute is as to who has the right to convene meetings of the Samast Anjuman, i.e., the whole Parsi community of Bombay. We assert that the right belongs to the Trustees exclusively. It is difficult to make out from your letter under reply whether you assert that you alone possess the right, or that both you and the Trustees do so to the exclusion of [illegible] that any member of the community has such a right, a proposition recently advanced by many of the gentlemen who now support you. Some of your arguments point to one conclusion and some to another. A clear assertion on this point would have made our reply shorter. However we shall deal with your arguments as they stand, but before doing so we shall set forth briefly the reasons for our assertion. The right to convene meetings of the Parsi Anjuman must rest as in the case of other castes and societies in the individual or body of individuals in whom the Anjuman has willed it should rest. Such will may be expressed in a resolution, or may be inferred from the conduct of the large majority of the community in attending a fairly large number of meetings convened by such individual or body over a fairly long period of time, in asking the individual or body to convene such meetings, and in acknowledging the meetings so convened to be those of the Anjuman. In the present case there is no express resolution of the community. Before 1862 the meetings used to be called by the Punchayat, a body of leading Parsis usually elected by the Anjuman who used to manage the communal funds and properties, deal with other communal matters, and decide disputes especially matrimonial. As the Punchayat was a large body the management of its funds and properties was entrusted by it from 1823 to some of its members who were called Trustees. Up to 1862 the Trustees took part in convening meetings with the rest of their colleagues on the Punchayat. With the growth of western education and ideas of freedom, the Punchayat's power gradually declined, and it ceased to decide disputes in 1862 probably in anticipation of the special laws that were about to be enacted for the Parsis. The properties and funds remained with the Trustees, but new Trustees instead of being elected by the Anjuman, began to be elected by the survivors under certain deeds framed among themselves. Between 1862 and 1877 three Anjuman meetings were convened on behalf of certain bodies of leading Parsis among whom all the Trustees were included. From 1877 up to now at least 35 meetings of the Anjuman have been called by the Trustees alone, and four by Sir Jamsetji, lists of which we append. A study of the facts of these meetings leaves little doubt that the community has almost unanimously willed that the right to convene such meetings should rest in the Trustees, whereas no such general consent can be inferred in the case of Sir Jamsetji. The first meeting convened by the Trustees alone was in 1877 on the requisition of about 1,900 Parsis, and in that meeting for the first time the holder of the title of Sir Jamsetji was elected head of the community. Your father and yourself were so elected at meetings similarly convened in 1898 and 1908. Nineteen of these 35 meetings were held upon requisitions asking the Trustees to convene such meetings, and two (Nos. 10 and 23) were the result of requisitions to do other things which were referred to the Anjuman. Thirteen of these were held on requisition to express sorrow for and make entries in the records of the Anjuman about the deaths of eminent Parsis, and no such meeting was held without a requisition. In the same connection the important fact may be noted that the records of the Anjuman are with the Trustees. No requisition before the one in dispute was ever sent to Sir Jamsetji or any one else. These requisitions have been signed by many hundreds and sometimes by thousands of Parsis of all classes, and all opinions, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, orthodox and reformers, and the meetings have been attended in the same way. Men like Messrs. S. S. Bengali, D. F. Karaka and Nowroji Furdoonjee who took a very active part in breaking down the powers of the old Punchayat and getting special laws passed for the Parsis have signed the requisitions and taken part in the meetings. Reformers like Mr. K. R. Kama, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji have done the same. Sir P. M. Mehta has himself signed no less than nine requisitions. Judges, magistrates, barristers, solicitors and other legal gentlemen have signed them. Even after the controversy as to the admission of non-Zoroastrians into the community, gentlemen who approved of such admission, and disapproved of the Trustees' attitude in that matter have signed requisitions to the Trustees to convene meetings. As an instance we would refer to the meeting of 10th December, 1909 (No. 28) a year after the decision of the suit against the Trustees, the requisition for convening which has been signed by three out of the seven plaintiffs in that suit, viz., Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patell, and at least five of the leading legal gentlemen who disapproved of the Trustees' attitude in the Juddin question, viz., Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, F. S. Talyarkhan, Ardeshir Framji, Jivajee D. Ghandhi and Rustom K. R. Kama. Our object in citing these facts is to show how nearly unanimous was the understanding in the community up to the present controversy that the Trustees were the proper persons to convene meetings of the Anjuman. The same conclusion is to be derived from the statement in your letter under reply that the requisitionists even in this case would have come to the Trustees had it not been for their belief that the Trustees would not grant their request. You have yourself asserted this right of the Trustees in clear terms over your own signature on 7th May, 1914, when more than ten thousand Parsis sent a requisition to convene a meeting for expressing disapproval of Sardar Dastur Kaikobad's conduct in the Rangoon Navjote Case, although no meeting was held as Dastur Kaikobad promised not to perform such Navjote again. On 26th March last when you met us you admitted the Trustees' right, although you also asserted your own, and even in your letter under reply you seem to admit it although some of your arguments would point to a denial of it. We believe that the Trustees' right has been fully established by the almost unanimous conduct of the community for over 38 years.

4. On the other hand we do not think any one can say that Sir Jamsetjee's right is established by practice, having regard to the number of meetings, the objects of the same, and the circumstances in which they were held. The meeting of 20th January, 1892, convened by your uncle was in an emergency and the circumstances attending it render it doubtful whether he did so for himself or on behalf of his co-Trustees. We presume that is the reason you have not relied upon it in your letter under reply. But even taking it that he did so in his own right, the four instances cannot prove that the large majority of the community willed that Sir Jamsetjee should hold Anjuman meetings as a rule. Three were for prayers and one for expression of codolence, all in connection with our rulers, objects about which there could be no controversy. They did not relate to the internal affairs of the community as the one now in dispute does, and they could not affect the community in any injurious way. The question as to who should call them was of no importance to the community, especially so if the Trustees who in the ordinary course should have convened them, concurred. The Trustees may have considered it a purely personal question and waived their privilege for the time being in favour of their colleague for the sake of harmony. That is why probably there was no protest against the meetings convened within four days of each other in 1908. As you yourself admit, there was a protest by two of your colleagues against the meeting in 1915, as they considered you were going to establish your right by precedents. Mr. Khareghat who voted with you then gives below his reasons for doing so. It has been suggested that a meeting like the one now in dispute should also have been treated as non-controversial. But even if in this particular case there might have been no controversy, meetings of this nature cannot be treated as non-controversial. It is the right of the Anjuman to judge in every case whether a Parsi deserves to have his name entered on its records or not. The requisitionists as his friends and admirers, bring up his case before the Anjuman, and the Anjuman decides.

5. We shall now deal seriatim with your arguments. The passages from Sir Dinsha Davar's judgment in the Punchayat case quoted by you are inapplicable to the present question. The right to call Anjuman meetings was not a point in dispute in that suit, and was not dealt with either in the issues, judgment or decree. The passages in question are merely vigorous comments on two deeds of 1874 by the recitals in which it was sought to be proved that surviving Trustees had the right to nominate new ones. We cannot accept your proposition that the right of the Trustees to convene meetings has been exercised under the mistaken idea that the Trustees were in the position of the old Parsi Punchayat. The facts about the true position of the Trustees were fully known to men like Messrs. S. S. Bengali, D. F. Karaka, Nowroji Furdoonji, and Sir P. M. Mehta, who had proclaimed them in his letter to the "Times of India" of 23rd July, 1877, six days before the first meeting. The right of the Trustees was created by the will of the Anjuman who know the facts, not by any mistaken assumption of authority on the part of the Trustees.

We have stated above how the meetings between 1862 and 1877 were convened and the details were explained to you shortly after this controversy arose. If you so desire the details will be explained again in writing.

6. It is true that Sir P. M. Mehta suggested in his letter to the "Times of India" of 23rd July, 1877, that one of your uncle's functions might be to call together the community, but Mr. Sorabji Bengali never made such a suggestion as you assert; the suggestion was not put before the Anjuman by any one not even by Sir P. M. Mehta who took part in the meeting and the Anjuman certainly passed no such resolution. There is nothing in the proceedings of the meeting of 29th July, 1877, appointing your uncle head, to suggest that he was invested with such function. If Sir Pherozeshah had thought that the Anjuman had adopted his idea he would have been the first man to protest against any requisition being sent to the Trustees, but he has signed no less than nine such requisitions, and one (No. 2) within a year after the first. Similarly there is nothing in the proceedings of the meetings appointing your father and you respectively heads (Pramukh) showing that either of you was given this right.

7. Your next argument is based on the effect of the suit against the Anjuman. But in that suit as we have said before, the right to call Anjuman meetings was not a point in dispute, and was not dealt with either in the issues, judgment, or decree. The object of the suit was to correct the mode of appointment of the Trustees, so that instead of survivors appointing new ones, the Anjuman should appoint them, in fact to bring the Trustees into closer relations with the community, not to put them further apart. One of us, Sir Cowasji was one of the seven plaintiffs in the suit and he never understood that the suit affected the right now in question. As we have pointed out above, three of the other plaintiffs in that suit and several Parsi legal gentlemen who were opposed to the Trustees and sympathised with the object of the suit and one of whom was counsel for the plaintiffs in that suit, joined in a requisition to the Trustees to convene an Anjuman meeting a year after the decision of the suit. All these gentlemen could not have been mistaken as to the views of the Anjuman, or the effect the suit had on the social functions of the Trustees. The assumption underlying your argument is that after the decision which did not in any way deal with the social functions of the Trustees the Anjuman deprived them of the same. It rested on you to show when and how the Anjuman did so, and you have not made any effort to show it. We deny your assumption and have pointed out the above facts which very strongly disprove it; we can add more but it is unnecessary to do so. You further assume that because three new Trustees were elected in 1911 under the scheme framed by the Court, the board became an entirely new body which could not be bound by or take the benefit of anything done before. The fallacy of the contention if applied to the funds and properties would be apparent, and how it can apply to social rights we fail to see.

8. We leave it to Sir Dinsha Davar, to answer himself about the correspondence with him published in your letter under reply, when his health permits. But we may take the liberty of pointing out that at the most it only shows that Sir Dinshaw, who took the leading part in getting you appointed head of the community in opposition to Sir P. M. Mehta and many others, and was helping you in every way in his wholehearted manner, wished that you should have the privilege of calling an Anjuman meeting on such occasions as those on which you called them. They were all for objects about which there could be no controversy, not connected with the internal affairs of the community and not upon requisitions. The present occasion was entirely different and hence in spite of his best wishes he could not support you.

Sir Cowasji and Mr. Gamadia who attended the two meetings of 1908 simply did so because they sympathised with their objects. They do not even remember to have noticed that you had called them in your own right. Even if they had noticed the fact they would not have thought of protesting for the sake of what would have been regarded a casual irregularity harmful to none, especially when the Trustees whose privilege it was to convene the meetings had concurred by attending the same. When in 1915 they found that you were going to establish your own right by precedents, they protested.

Mr. Khareghat voted with you, your uncle, Mr. Jamsetji and Sir Dinshaw Davar at the meeting of the Trustees referred to by you principally for the sake of harmony. He thought at the time that it was a trivial matter, a mere struggle for personal honour between you and the Trustees, a matter which could not affect the community in any way. He was also impressed by the statement that you had convened similar meetings before and as the matter was suddenly started at the meeting, he had not studied the facts. He had also no experience of these matters having come to reside in Bombay since 1910, and taken part in the communal affairs of the Bombay Parsis since 1911. Mr. Khareghat now admits that he was mistaken. It was for the community to decide who should call its meetings and a study of the facts has convinced him that the community has assigned that duty to the Trustees. It is not a mere honour. The fixing of the time and place and management of such a meeting are important functions, and the community desires that they should rest in the hands of seven persons rather than one. Mr. Khareghat still wishes that you may have the honour of convening meetings of the kind you have done, but his wish cannot give you the right. It must be granted by the community at an Anjuman meeting.

9. We have not asserted and do not assert that all the signatories to the requistion in question intended to insult the Trustees. We have very little doubt that a large majority of them had no such intention, and many hundreds of them have actually written to the newspapers withdrawing their signatures. Most of them probably signed simply out of regard for Sir P. M. Mehta without any thought as to whom the requisition was being addressed to. But anyone who moves in Parsi society and knows the assertions of your supporters in the press and outside can hardly be ignorant of the fact that some of the requisitionists, and especially those who had the management of the requisition had the intention of humiliating the Trustees. As to the allegation that the requisition was not sent to the Trustees from a belief that they would not convene a meeting, may we draw your attention to the fact that none of us was ever asked about the matter before the requisition to you was started. May we also remind you of the fact that on your telling Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, that if you could be assured the Trustees would convene the meeting, you would persuade the requisitionists to send the requisition to them instead of you, he consulted the Trustees and gave you the assurance on 7th March in the presence of several gentlemen including one of us. Even the way in which this could be done, viz., by holding a preliminary meeting of the requisitionists was pointed out to you. You know best whether you tried to persuade the requisitionists and if so why you failed. May we also remind you that at our informal meeting on 26th March it was suggested you should write a public letter to the requisitionists to send the requisition to the Trustees for the sake of the peace of the community leaving the question of your right open, and a draft of such a letter was sent to you by the Secretary of the Trustees on the 27th of March; but you took no notice of it.

10. There are marked differences between the meetings Sir Dinshaw Davar has stated you could convene, and the one now in question, as pointed out in paras 5 and 9 of this letter. The requisition alone does not make the difference. We submit that you had no right to call such a meeting and hence there was no obligation to do so.

11. May we point out how far in the present matter you have swerved from the conditions on which you were appointed head (Pramukh) of the community? Our object is not to reproach you, for we believe you have acted under mistaken advice, but to guard against similar differences in the future. You were appointed on the express conditions that you would conduct the affairs of the Anjuman as your predecessors in office had done, and in union with the Trustees and the gentlemen of the Anjuman. None of your predecessors ever took a requisition or convened a meeting of the Anjuman of this kind. Instead of acting in unison with the Trustees you acted in opposition to them. The Trustees were deliberately mentioned in the resolution because from their position they were likely to know the wishes and feelings of the large majority of the community and represent them. On this matter we would recall the words of Mr. S. S. Bengalee in his speech supporting the resolution for appointing your uncle in 1877. "He will undoubtedly be the head (Pramukh) of the community, but without the advice of the heads and others of its leaders, and especially of the Trustees of our charitable funds he can do nothing." The whole spirit of the resolution is that you would in communal matters act according to usage and practice and in accordance with the wishes of the large majority of the community and this has been distinctly pointed out by Mr. Bomanjee Petit when proposing the resolution for your appointment in 1908. We are sorry to say that the proceedings in the present case have not been in accordance with this spirit. We fully agree with you that the question requires calm and careful consideration. If the disputants cannot agree the only legitimate way of solving it is by putting it before an Anjuman meeting for decision. We would do all in our power to see that the meeting be conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner and we would beg of you to do the same. But in the mean time we would beg of you to join with us in allaying the discord in the community, which has unfortunately extended to other affairs of life.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) COWASJI JEHANGIR.
" M. P. KHAREGHAT.
" N. J. GAMADIA.

Bombay, 26th April, 1916.

LIST OF MEETINGS OF THE ANJUMAN CONVENED BY THE TRUSTEES SINCE 1877.

1. On 29th July, 1877, upon a requisition, to express sorrow on account of the death of the second Sir Jamsetjee, Baronet, to have a suitable entry about his death put on the Anjuman's records, and to elect his son, the third Sir Jamsetjee, head of the community.

2. On 6th October, 1878, upon a requisition to express sorrow on account of the death of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, and to have a suitable entry about his death put on the Anjuman's records.

3. On 12th March, 1882, to hold a public Jashan on account of the safe escape of H. I. M. Queen Empress Victoria, from the attempt on her life.

4. On 16th February, 1887, to hold a public Jashan on account of the Golden Jubilee of H. I. M. Queen Empress Victoria.

5. On 28th August, 1889, upon a requisition, to send a written protest to Government with respect to certain remarks against the Parsi community made by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ommaney, in his report in the Crawford case.

6. On 20th December, 1891, upon a requisition, on the death of Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, similar to No. 2.

7. On 25th August, 1893, upon a requisition, on the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, similar to No. 2.

8. On 30th August, 1896, upon a requisition, on the death of Mr. Khursedji Furdoonji Parikh, similar to No. 2.

9. On 4th July, 1897, upon a requisition, on the death of Bai Motlabai Maneckji Wadia, similar to No. 2.

10. On 4th July, 1897, to approve of a petition to Government to pass a special law to validate Baj-Rozgar trusts among Parsis, drafted in consultation with a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees upon a requisition sent to them in November, 1895.

11. On 25th April, 1897, upon a requisition, to present an address to H. I. M. Queen Empress Victoria on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee.

12. On 7th August, 1898, upon a requisition, to express sorrow on account of the death of the third Sir Jamsetjee, to have a suitable entry about his death put on the Anjuman's records, and to elect his brother, the fourth Sir Jamsetjee, head of the community.

13. On 18th September, 1898, upon a requisition, on the death of Dr. Naikhusru N. Bahadurji, similar to No. 2.

14. On 16th October, 1898, upon a requisition, on the death of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, similar to No. 2.

15. On 11th February, 1900, upon a requisition, on the death of Mr. Navroji Nusserwanji Wadia, C.I.E., similar to No. 2.

16. On 11th June, 1900, to hold a public Jashan on account of the victory of the British Government in South Africa.

17. On 2nd February, 1901, to offer public prayers, on account of the death of H. I. M. Queen Empress Victoria.

18. On 9th June, 1901, upon a requisition, on account of the death of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, first Baronet, similar to No. 2.

19. On 12th April, 1902, upon a requisition, to present an address to H. I. M. King-Emperor Edward VII on his coronation.

20. On 26th June, 1902, to offer public prayers for the recovery of H. I. M. King-Emperor Edward VII from his illness.

21. On 6th July, 1902, upon a requisition, to petition Government to prevent the Improvement Trust Board from taking the land at Chowpatty belonging to the Parsi community.

22. On 9th August, 1902, to hold a public Jashan on the coronation of H. I. M. King-Emperor Edward.

23. On 2nd August, 1903, to appoint a committee to report on the subject of admitting persons of other religions into the Zoroastrian, upon a requisition to the Trustees to appoint such a committee.

24. On 16th April, 1905, to consider the report made by the Committee appointed in the meeting last mentioned.

25. On 17th March, 1908, to consider the terms of compromise suggested by the Court in the case against the Trustees (No. 689 of 1906).

26. On 26th July, 1908, upon a requisition, to express sorrow on account of the death of the fourth Sir Jamsetjee, to have a suitable entry about his death put on the Anjuman's records, and to elect his son, the fifth Sir Jamsetjee, head of the community.

27. On 4th October, 1909, upon a requisition, to express strong disapproval of the anarchist movement introduced into India.

28. On 10th December, 1909, upon a requisition, to petition Government to give the Parsi community separate representation on the enlarged Legislative Councils.

29. On 20th May, 1910, to offer public prayers on the death of H. I. M. King-Emperor Edward.

30. On 22nd June, 1911, to hold a public Jashan on the coronation of H. I. M. King-Emperor George.

31. On 30th July, 1911, to offer public prayers for rain on account of its scarcity.

32. On 25th November, 1911, to approve of an address to be presented to H. I. M. King-Emperor George and Queen-Empress Mary.

33. On 29th December, 1912, to offer public prayers on account of the recovery of H. E. Lord Hardinge from the injuries caused by a bomb thrown at him.

34. On 11th August, 1914, to offer public prayers for the success of the British Government in the present war.

35. On 12th March, 1916, upon a requisition, on the death of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, similar to No. 2.

LIST OF MEETINGS CALLED BY SIR JAMSETJEE.

1. By the third Sir Jamsetjee, on 20th January, 1892, to offer public prayers on the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. This was convened under circumstances which make it doubtful whether Sir Jamsetjee acted for himself or on behalf of his co-Trustees.

2. By the present Sir Jamsetjee, on 9th December, 1908, to offer public prayers for the recovery of Lady Clarke from a dangerous illness.

3. On 13th December, 1908, to condole with H. E. the Governor on the death of Lady Clarke.

4. On 4th August, 1915, to offer public prayers for the success of the British Government in the present war.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE.

A SKETCH BY HER DAUGHTER.

"Only those who knew Mrs. Gladstone well will fully realise how true to life is the sketch of her mother which Mrs. Drew wrote and privately printed some time ago for her family, and which is now published in the "Cornhill" for April," "In early Victorian days the two daughters of Sir Stephen and Lady Glynne, who inherited great beauty of face and form from both their parents, attracted attention both in London and Paris wherever they went:—

"They were brought up" (writes Mrs. Drew) "with infinite and most loving care and discipline, duty always before pleasure. Reticence and self-control in those days, were considered indispensable to good manners and good breeding. Not so much the condescending life as the sense of brotherhood, the lifting up of their friends, whether rich or poor, to their own level, thinking more of others than themselves—this was the essence of the lady, the significance of noblesse oblige. And in their hearts was the love and fear of God—'the beginning of wisdom.'"

A GREAT CHRISTIAN MAN.

"The faith thus implanted remained with Mrs. Gladstone to the end of her life, being deepened and strengthened by her marriage with Mr. Gladstone, who, in Lord Salisbury's fine tribute in the House of Lords to his dead colleague, 'will be remembered as an example, of which history hardly furnishes a parallel, of a great Christian man.'

"That Catherine Glynne, after rejecting suitor after suitor, should have consented to exchange her girlhood for the responsibilities of marriage life with William E. Gladstone, one of the most brilliant young men of their time, while her sister at the same time became the bride of the equally eminent Lord Lyttelton, was a fitting conclusion to what must surely have been an almost ideally happy home life. The sisters were married together at Hawarden Church, and Mrs. Drew tells a delightful little story of the wedding day:—

"When Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden for the wedding, as they walked down the village street, the one tall and upright, pale, resolute, with eyes like an eagle, the other, spite of massive head and intellectual brow, somewhat rugged and uncouth in manner and appearance, it was said by a passerby, gazing with admiration at Mr. Gladstone, 'Isn't it easy to see which is the lord?'"

"After a short honeymoon the sisters entered upon the real business of life, Mrs. Gladstone from the first sharing in all the anxieties and responsibilities of her husband's political life, and with her radiant joie de vivre resting and refreshing the overburdened statesman, and warding off from him all the minor trials and puzzles of daily life.

SHE HAD A HEART OF GOLD.

"Mrs. Drew writes thus of her mother's loyal and entire devotion to her husband:—

"Unpunctual by nature, she never kept him waiting. . . . Ever at his side on all important or anxious occasions, she contrived to keep the manifold activities and business of her life subordinate to him. . . . She was a strategist of the first order, a woman of infinite patience and routine. . . . She had a heavenly sense of fun, but its manner of expression was all her own. . . . She was one of those blessed beings you laughed with, at, and for, and whichever it was she enjoyed it. . . . Infallible she was not; she had her naughtiness, made her mistakes; but she had a heart of gold."

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE FIXTURES.

The following are the Government House fixtures for the Mahableshwar Season:—

27th April:—Wedding of Mr. Crerar and Miss Brand.

3rd May:—Evening Reception at Government House.

29th May:—Garden Party at Government House.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A NULL BAZAR NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala presiding.

A letter to the Corporation from Messrs. Esoofari, and Goolamhoosain Bandookwala was again before the meeting. The letter stated, that for the last three years they have been suffering from a serious nuisance, arising from the accumulations of large quantities of refuse that are collected daily at Chimna Butcher Street near Null Bazaar prior to their removal to Byculla Flats; that more than 200 cartloads of cutchra are brought there every day and that it can be very easily imagined what a prolific source of nuisance and danger it must be to the people living close by; that very often a large collection of refuse brought in the afternoon or evening is allowed to remain there till the next morning, thus adding greatly to the nuisance that is constantly caused in the locality by the present method of removal of cutchra; that the obstruction on the road in front of the depot caused by a string of carts awaiting to empty their contents is another source of annoyance and nuisance. They added that "there are very few open spaces in the city and that when the site in question is fortunately available for the purpose in an overcrowded locality, it is utilized for "such a wretched purpose." They finally requested that they may be relieved of the nuisance by removing the cutchra depot from the locality and by converting the site into a small garden or recreation ground for children.

The matter had been referred by the Commissioner to the Health Officer, and the latter had reported on the subject. It was resolved to reply to the complainants in the terms of the Health Officer's report.

NAMDEV SAMAJONNATI CONFERENCE.

TENTH SESSION AT AHMEDNAGAR.

The tenth annual session of the above Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. D. N. Wanarase (Bombay) at Ahmednagar on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant. The total attendance, including the delegates from various parts of India, was above 400. Telegrams and letters of sympathy, from Chiefs and other high personages were received. Amongst the several resolutions that were passed those regarding loyalty, prayer for speedy success to the Allies, education, Namdev boarding, reserve fund, were prominent. A handsome collection was made on the spot. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned for the expenses of scholarships and boarding for the year 1916-17.

The Conference has been helping the cause of education by awarding scholarships to several students, in addition to the 29 students that are being maintained at Kolhapur in the Namdev Boarding, started under the generous patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

In connection with the Conference, an exhibition of artistic works, received from members of the community, was held. A female gathering with an attendance of 150 ladies was also held.

The Conference passed off successfully, and Nasik has been selected as the seat of the next session.

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THE ARAB STEAMERS, LIMITED.

75, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th April, 1916.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

RE. ARAB STEAMERS LTD.

Dear Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the accompanying Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Account under the old Management; and Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Account under the New Management. I will send the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Account of the intermediate years hereafter.—Yours, etc.,

C. I. PAREKH,
Shareholder.

OLD MANAGEMENT.

THE ARAB STEAMERS LIMITED.

Statement of Profit and Loss a/c for Period ending 31st December, 1911.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Charges on Steamers Account	15,765	10	7			
Bunkering Account	65,937	5	5			
Stores Account	33,171	0	3			
Wages Account	34,656	7	10			
Repairs Account	8,293	6	3			
Customs and Port dues Account	5,580	15	8			
Insurance Account	12,080	5	0			
Salary Account	10,325	14	4			
Rent Account	1,389	0	0			
Stationery and Printing Account	1,708	6	0			
Law charges Account	1,822	2	3			
Telegram charges Account	1,705	6	4			
General charges Account	3,712	7	11			
Postage Account	128	3	2			
				4,01,392	11	0
Balance being profit				64,535	10	5
Total Rs.				2,55,928	5	5

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Earnings Account.						
S. S. Budrie	89,011	10	5			
S. S. Lawoe	1,15,353	4	11			
S. S. Inchanga	24,040	10	0			
S. S. Koweit	26,130	10	0			
				2,47,541	3	4
Interest Account				8,387	2	1
Total Rs				2,55,928	5	5

Examined and found correct.
EBRAHIM BIN ABDUL SALAM,
Auditor.

Bombay, 8th April, 1912.

M. A. W. MISHARI,
Managing Director.

OLD MANAGEMENT.

THE ARAB STEAMERS LIMITED.

Balance Sheet for the Period ending 31st December 1911.

Capital and Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nominal Capital Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.						
Capital Subscribed	10,00,000	0	0			
Less payment in arrears	1,61,500	0	0			
				8,38,500	0	0
Debts and Liabilities of the Company						
Adjusting Account for rent, salaries wages & amounts due to merchants	37,976	3	2			
Amount due to Agents at different ports and others	9,457	15	6	47,434	2	8
Funds.						
Insurance Reserve Fund account				45,223	8	9
Profit and loss account (Being the balance of profit)				64,535	10	5
Total Rs.				9,95,698	5	10

Property and Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Property held by the Company						
S.S. Budrie	91,945	4	0			
Less amount written off being proportionate surrender values applicable to the period.	3,194	8	0			
				88,750	12	0
S.S. Neilos	1,57,023	15	10			
Add Insurance on above upto 31st December 1911	2,534	4	0			
				1,60,558	3	10
S. S. Koweit	2,65,171	15	0			
S. S. Inchanga	2,38,102	10	3			
				7,52,383	9	1
Fitting for Hajees				5,206	10	0
Stock in Trade.						
Stock of Coal in bunkers and in Ports, and stores, etc.	66,341	9	0			
Furniture and fixtures	1,060	0	0			
				68,242	2	0
Preliminary Expenses				1,903	5	9
Debts owing to the Company						
Debts due by Agents at different Ports, &c.	87,835	9	0			
Amount advanced to Commanders, Butlers, etc.	2,746	0	1			
Deposits with Customs and Port Authorities Bombay and Karachi	2,895	0	0			
				93,476	9	1
Unexpired portion of Insurance				89,279	7	0
Cash and Investments.						
Cash in Hand	108	1	7			
National Bank of India Limited	4,699	10	0			
National Bank Insurance Fund Account	30,198	15	4	35,006	10	11
Total Rs.				9,95,698	5	10

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and I am of opinion that it is a full Balance Sheet and exhibits the true position of the Company's affairs and that it is in conformity with Law.

EBRAHIM BIN ABDUL SALAM.
Auditor.

Bombay, 8th April, 1912.

The above Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abbas (Chairman),
Shaik Jassum Bin Mahomed Ebrahim,
Haji Ali Bin Talib,
Mahomed bin Ahmed Hijia,
Haji Yusuf Ardeshir Shirazi,
Haji Abbas Abdulla Abbas,
Haji Mahomed Faroq Mahomed Aquil,
Mustafa Bin Abdul Latif,
Directors.

M. A. W. MISHARI,
Managing Director.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

THE ARAB STEAMERS LIMITED.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1915.

Dr. Capital and Liabilities	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital :—						
Authorised 5,000 shares at Rs. 500/- per share	25,00,000	0	0			
Issued and subscribed 3,000 shares						
Amount called up on 2000 shares at Rs. 500 per share	10,00,000	0	0			
Amount called up on 1,000 shares at Rs.250 per share	2,50,000	0	0			
	12,50,000	0	0			
Less—2 shares forfeited	1,000	0	0			
				12,49,000	0	0
Insurance Fund				2,09,220	15	8
Unclaimed Dividends				8,735	0	0
Liabilities.						
Due to Agents at other ports	4,087	13	2			
For Expenses	1,82,595	2	5			
For goods	4,683	10	0			
For sundry deposits	28,739	6	8			
For S. S. Jeddah, Genoa Refund Account	30,098	3	2	2,45,204	3	5
Suspense Account				50,584	9	0
General Average Deposits				9,273	2	9
Unfinished Voyages				2,62,607	12	6
Profit and Loss Account.						
Balance from last account	54,771	5	5			
Add.—Profit for the year	45,028	15	1	99,800	4	3
Total Rs.				21,34,366	0	4

Cr. Property and Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fleet —						
S. S. Koweit. Bahrein, Hejaz, and Jeddah at cost	11,97,388	2	7			
Less Depreciation written off to date	2,53,249	0	8			
				9,44,139	1	11
Furniture at cost as per last account	2,660	13	3			
Add. Purchased since.	166	4	7			
	2,826	1	10			
Less Depreciation to date.	146	11	6			
				2,689	6	0
Stores at Cost				101	12	10
Assets :—						
Due by Agents at other ports	51,313	6	3			
Sundry Debtors considered good.	81,426	0	0			
				1,32,739	3	6
Unfinished Voyages				86,806	4	7
General Average :—						
Deposits with Chartered Bank				7,071	10	7
Cash Investments—						
Balance at National Bank	53,038	7	8			
Deposit at Mercantile Bank	1,00,000	0	0			
Loan to Managing Agents (Since repaid)	3,00,000	0	0			
£ 28,000 New War Loan Stock 4½ per cent at cost	4,16,999	8	9			
£ 6,000 London and N.W. Ry. Stock 4½ per cent. at cost	86,400	0	0			
Deposits with Customs (3½ per cent. Government P. Notes face values Rs: 3,000 at cost)	2,895	0	0			
Mismatched Notes	10	0	0			
Interest Accrued	1,475	8	2			
				9,60,818	8	7
Total Rs.				21,34,366	0	4

Auditor's Certificate.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto, and have found it correct and we beg to report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company. We further beg to report that such Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with Law.

(Sd) CHANDABHOY & JASOOBHOY,
Auditors.

5th April, 1916.

J. J. WARDLAW MILNE
T. W. DOWDING,
J. H. FYFE,
Directors.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agent.

Bombay, 5th, April, 1916

NEW MANAGEMENT.

THE ARAB STEAMERS LIMITED.

Profit and Loss account for the Year ending 31st December, 1915.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Charges on Steamers including depreciation	26,20,559	7	1
„ Law Charges	8,846	7	0
„ Income Tax	5,385	15	0
„ Provision for Loss on sale S.S. "BUDRIE"	16,103	6	1
„ Balance being profit for the year carried to Balance Sheet	45,028	15	1
Total Rs.	26,95,924	2	3

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Earning of Steamers profit on Sale of S.S. "SUMATRA"	26,70,660	5	6
„ Transfers fees	238	0	0
„ Interest on Deposits and Investments	25,025	12	9
Total Rs.	26,95,924	2	3

(SD). CHANDABHOY & JASOOBHOY.
Auditors.

Bombay, Dated 5th April, 1916.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE,
T. W. DOWDING.
J. H. FYFE.
Directors.

Bombay, Dated 5th April, 1916.

TRADE POLICY.

REFORM OF NAVIGATION LAWS.

An important deputation on trade matters waited on Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Runciman at the Colonial Office on April 3 and laid before them several resolutions which were passed at a special meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom held in London at the beginning of last month.

The Chambers were summoned together on that occasion to consider various proposals for dealing with "trade after the war," and three resolutions were passed constituting a definite line of policy. These resolutions provide for—

(1) The protection and development of industries;

(2) Reciprocal trading relations and tariffs; and

(3) Revision of Navigation Laws.

The proceedings were private. The president of the Associated Chambers (Sir Algernon F. Firth) introduced the deputation and intimated that the members who would speak on each of the resolutions had special knowledge of the subjects with which they dealt. Mr. H. W. Sambidge, Mr. R. W. Booth, and Mr. Faithfull Begg, representing the Birmingham, Dublin and London Chambers respectively, addressed the Ministers on the question of fostering, safeguarding, and developing British industries and the second resolution, referring to reciprocal trading relations and tariffs, was exhaustively explained by Mr. L. A. Martin (London), Sir William Fry (Dublin), and Mr. J. A. Hobson (Sheffield).

The other resolution called on the Government to amend the Navigation Laws under which subsidized foreign ships can make use of British ports and obtain the benefit of harbour facilities while escaping the payment of harbour dues. The present position in regard to the Navigation Acts was the subject of a special article in "The Times" of April 2, and it was now further elucidated by Mr. A. M. Samuel (Norwich Chamber) and Mr. F. C. Gardiner (Glasgow). The "Norwich proposals" on the Navigation Laws have met with great acceptance by the commercial community generally. Mr. Runciman expressed the opinion that the subject was most interesting and devoted a large part of his sympathetic speech to its consideration.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

The [illegible] of the deputation heard Mr. Bonar Law's reply with great satisfaction. Both Ministers referred at length to the merchant shipping resolution, which they evidently regarded as being of vital importance, because it involved not only a question of trade, but the defence of the country. The union of the mercantile marine and the Navy was of such a character that one could not be considered apart from the other. It was stated that not only the Chamber of Shipping, but a Committee of the Board of Trade, were deliberating on the revision of the Merchant Shipping Regulations, and the latter inquiry also included the question of shipbuilding generally. Mr. Runciman was emphatic in his declaration that this subject must be threshed out exhaustively by the authorities. The Navigation Law proposals, and the whole question relating to facilities to be given to German shipping after the war, on which the Associated Chambers had deliberated and taken action, had been received, he said, with gratitude by the Board of Trade. It was not until these points were taken up by the Chambers of Commerce in November last that the Board of Trade were actually cognisant of their importance—indeed, they had been almost overlooked.

Later, Mr. Runciman announced that whatever his views on the fiscal question had been or were, he was convinced that our future trade policy must be based on a new foundation, in the light of the events that had happened since war broke out. "Never again" were the words he applied to the present situation; and the members of the deputation were also given to understand that neither Mr. Bonar Law nor Mr. Runciman would attend the Economic Conference in Paris with their hands tied.

The deputation consisted of the president (Sir Algernon F. Firth), the Hon. Rupert Beckett and Lord Southwark (vice-presidents), Lord Desborough (president of the British Imperial Council of Commerce), and the representatives of the various Chambers.

A very successful cafe chantant, organised by Mrs. McCarthy, wife of the Managing Proprietor of the "Rangoon Gazette," was held at the Rangoon Race-stand in aid of the war funds for (1) the Belgians, (2) the Armenians, (3) Officers' families and (4) the mobile battery dependents. Judging from the very large attendance of all nationalities and brisk sales at the various stalls it is anticipated that the war funds will collectively benefit to the extent of over Rs. 11,000.

AMAZING SCENE IN COMMONS.

OFFICER'S LEAP FROM GALLERY.

An extraordinary scene occurred at the close of question time in the House of Commons on March 28.

A young soldier in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery suddenly leapt up, swung himself over the rail and dropped on to the floor of the House.

He fell on his face and was quickly surrounded by attendants and members. Springing up, he made a wild rush towards the Treasury table, but was restrained those who hurried to the scene.

He shouted "I ask you to protect the heads of the British soldiers against shrapnel fire." He was prevented from saying more and quickly removed from the Chamber.

Later he gave his name as Lieutenant Turnbull, R.A.M.C., and his address as the Esmond Hotel, Montagu-street, London. After being medically examined he was liberated from the precincts of the House.

"STOP HIM! STOP HIM!"

A witness of the scene states that the man in a quick, determined fashion swung himself over the rail and lowered himself down the carved and ornamented front of the gallery till his feet hung free. In his descent he clung to the carved projections and passed from one to another with the agility of a cat.

He had acted so quickly that no hand was raised to stop him. Everybody gazed fascinated at his daring.

Loosing his hold, he dropped to the floor of the House, landing with a tremendous thud immediately behind the chair in which sits the Serjeant-at-Arms. It is a drop of from 12 to 15ft.

Nobody would have been surprised if he had seriously injured himself, but he jumped up with alacrity, and if he had not been stopped would have rushed up the floor of the House.

"Stop him! Stop him!" was the cry of members, and officials who were standing about near where he had fallen seized him and held on.

He is a powerful man, and he struggled hard for a moment, but was irresistibly dragged backwards towards the big swing doors, which were held wide for his exit.

Between his struggles he gasped out his message: "Sir, I ask you to protect the heads of the British soldiers against shrapnel fire."

Then the big doors swung to and he disappeared.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Cantan, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant T. J. Broderick, Royal Irish Regiment.

Lieutenant P. W. Maclagan, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant P. Coates, Engineers.

DIED.

Colonel A. E. Barker, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Major A. V. Clutterbuck, Essex.
Major E. Smalley, Manchesters.
Captain E. Durling, York and Lancasters.
Captain J. J. Toyse, Bedfords.
Captain H. S. Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain L. C. Soden, Liverpools.
Guards.
Captain H. W. Trefusis, Northamptons.
Lieutenant I. B. Brown, Black Watch.
Lieutenant D. D. Hudson-Kinahan, Irish
Lieutenant C. H. Millar, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Cryer, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Hayes, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Johnstone, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Robertson, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. P. Walsh, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED.

Sister S. E. Butler, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service Reserve.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 25.

The following names of British officers appear in the 69th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant P. G. F. Prunty, I.A.R.O.; Second-Lieutenant N. C. Barker, Manchester Regiment.

CA SMOPOLITAN DINNER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 26.

An interesting cosmopolitan dinner was given on Monday by Justice and Mrs. T. Sadasiva Iyer at the Adyar headquarters of the Theosophical Society and was attended by sixty-five Brahmans and forty Hindus of other castes, five Parsis, twenty-five Europeans and one Mahomedan and one Buddhist.

THE CAUSE OF SERBIA.

STATEMENT BY M. PASHITCH.

SOUTHERN SLAV AIMS.

A happy combination of youth and age, of energy and maturity, presides, at this critical moment of her history, over the destinies of Serbia, writes "The Times" special correspondent. The Crown Prince Alexander, though old for his years and more experienced than many a Prince of twice his age, gives an impression of energy and moral courage that is very rare in the case of young men of his station, unless experience has brought them into contact with the hard realities of life. At one moment his demeanour resembles that of the King of Spain, at another the play of his features brings out a strong family resemblance to his aunt, the Queen of Italy. His well-knit and supple body, clear eye, and frank bearing explain the ascendancy which he has acquired, by personal quality rather than in virtue of his position, over the whole Serbian people and Army.

M. Nicholas Pashitch, the Prime Minister, though by no means old as age is reckoned in statesmen, conveys, on the other hand, an impression of thoughful maturity. His fine head and long flowing beard give him a patriarchal air, while his deliberate speech seems the outcome of cautious wisdom. One listens in vain for an accent of impatience, for any hint of one-sidedness in his exposition of political ideas. Long practice in the art of persuasion has taught him to wear his own strong patriotism and firm convictions under a mantle of impartial moderation.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S VISIT.

"The circumstances in which we come to London," he began, "are in themselves more sorrowful, more tragic than I can easily say. Yet something akin to gladness overcame us all when, on reaching England after our stay in Italy and France, we found the welcome of the people of London not less warm, not less whole-hearted, than had been those of the inhabitants of Rome and Paris. We knew from the generosity shown by the British people in raising funds for the assistance of our soldiers and suffering civilian population that the fight we have fought and the losses we have endured for the common cause were understood and appreciated here. But we could hardly know, as we have been made to feel since our arrival, that the cause of Serbia, with which that of all the Southern Slavs is inseparably bound up, had appealed so powerfully to the generous instincts of your fellow countrymen and countrywomen.

"Naturally I can say nothing in regard to the exchanges of views which I hope to have with British Ministers and statesmen. Preliminary conversations took place in Paris during the Allied Conference. They will be continued here. It will be my duty to explain quite frankly to the British Government what our position is, what our aspirations and interests are, and to show how entirely they are in agreement with the interests of the great Entente and to what extent the creation of a United Southern Slav State is indispensable to the triumph and welfare of the Allies. When I say 'Southern Slav' I mean, of course, the Serbs of Serbia and the Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes of Austria-Hungary, who, like our own people, await redemption through an Allied victory, to which we hope to contribute. We Southern Slavs are now all in like case and stand and fall together. When we shall have been liberated and united we shall naturally be bound by treaty, as by ties of gratitude and interest, to the Allies, whose help we shall need in developing our resources and upon whose markets our produce will be placed. Our own Army, reorganized and equipped with Allied help, will soon be in a position to do its part in the work of liberation; and we are convinced that when the Franco-British forces, working hand in hand with our troops, and supported indirectly, if not directly, by the forces of Italy, shall be ready to take the offensive, the whole position in the Balkans will undergo a rapid change, and the pressure of the enemy upon the Western and Eastern fronts will be very noticeably diminished.

A EUROPEAN FUTURE.

"It is natural that the future Serbia or, rather, the United Southern Slav people, will be a somewhat different State from what Serbia has been in the past. The new Serbia will necessarily become more Western, more European than the purely Balkan Serbia of old could possibly be. A State that includes 5,000,000 Catholic Southern Slavs within its borders will necessarily be a State tolerant and respectful of religious and political liberty. We concluded, not long ago, a *concordat* with the Vatican. When I had recently the honour to be received by the Pope, his Holiness remarked that the *concordat* concluded with us was markedly liberal in character, and that the restoration of the Slav liturgy in the Roman Catholic Southern Slav churches, was a proof of the good will of the Vatican towards us. Had we not been animated by equal good will the *concordat* could hardly have been arranged. We Serbs of Serbia belong to the Orthodox Church and are true to our religion. A Serb proverb says, Rather lose one's head than alter one's faith.' But just as we are faithful to our own beliefs, so we respect the belief of others and expect them to be as faithful to their own creed as we are to ours. This, as I understand it, is true religious tolerance.

"Despite our present misfortunes, our people have never lost faith in victory or in the Allied cause. They know it to be just and they are passionately devoted to the idea of justice. There is a typical Serbian saying in reference to Kralyevitch Marko, our legendary national hero, of the struggle against the Turks: 'Why did Kralyevitch Marko sometimes side with the Turks?' The answer is, 'Because there was sometimes injustice.' The Serbian people is not only convinced that its national cause, its desire for union with its brethren, is just but that the Allies will not stay their hands until justice has been done. Like the liberation of the Belgians, whose misfortunes we share, the freedom of the Southern Slav race is an essential condition of the liberty of Europe. Without it there can be no complete guarantee against a revival of the German menace.

"Our aspirations threaten no one. We understand and accept the Italian demand for supremacy in the Adriatic, and we know that the interests of great maritime nations like Great Britain and France must receive just consideration. We believe that the interests of Italy, France, and England, like those of Russia, who has been our great friend and protectress in the past, are in complete accord with those of the Southern Slav people. We have proved our fidelity to the cause of the Entente, and we are confident that the Entente will support us to the end for its own welfare and for ours."

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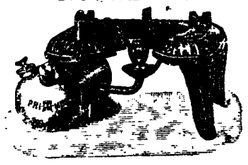

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HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT
Abdool Rehman Street, near Market,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT AND MARRIED MEN.

HOW THE PLEDGE IS KEPT.

MR. LONG'S EXPLANATION.

289,000 WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MEN'S PLACES.

In the House of Commons on March 29, Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, made a lengthy statement on the position of married men under the Derby Scheme which the Coalition Government had adopted. Mr. Long stated that in addition to the special measures to release single men in reserved trades for war service, and to place women on the land and in other occupations as substitutes, the Government has decided that the liabilities of married men who join the Colours shall be met out of a special State fund.

Mr. Long said that Lord Derby's request for a Ministerial statement was reasonable, because, during the last few weeks, Lord Derby had been made the victim of some very unfair and almost cruel attacks, which he had felt acutely. The greater part of the attack had been made, not because there was any foundation for the charge that he had broken his pledge, but because he had been unwilling to allow himself to be used as a tool to attack the Government he had done his best to serve. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Derby was entitled to the gratitude of all for the very great task he had accomplished. He had made to the Government some proposals for changes which he thought would assist in the recruitment of men, and in regard to nearly all those suggestions the Government had already been able to meet his wishes.

DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCE.

The Committee appointed for the revision of the lists of reserved occupations was not as successful as they could desire, and the Prime Minister accordingly appointed a conference, composed of the Home Secretary, the Secretary for War the Admiralty, if they desired to be represented, the Board of Trade, and the Board of Agriculture, with him (Mr. Long) as chairman. That conference had the authority of the Cabinet not only to approve the recommendations of the Committee, but to see they were carried out without delay, and the results had been satisfactory.

That Committee was in continuous session, and revisions were made from time to time as the necessity arose. Experience had taught them that women were able to do work that in the early days nobody thought it would be physically possible for them to undertake. (Cheers.)

The list of reserved occupations had been exhaustively revised, and their action had been put into force. That had been going on for three months. Some trades had been entirely removed from the lists. In other trades certain occupations were no longer exempted.

COOMBING OUT THE SINGLE MEN.

But the most important reductions in the number of men reserved had been obtained by removing the reservation in the case of sigle men below certain ages. In some cases the age limit was 25, in others 30, and in yet others all single men had been released as the result of the work of the committee and the conference.

It had been decided that men who had moved into a reserved occupation since August 15 last (the date of the Registration Act) should not be regarded as belonging to a reserved occupation. (Cheers.)

14,000 WOMEN ON THE LAND.

With regard to agriculture alterations had been made, the effect of which would be to release a considerable number of men. To replace these 14,000 women had already been found work by the county committees, and in the county of Norfolk alone 4,000 women had registered as willing to work on the land.

In other occupations 275,000 women had been found as substitutes for men taken for the Army. (Cheers.)

Steps were being taken to revise the register in connection with the Derby scheme, and it was proposed to issue an order making it compulsory on employers to see that their workpeople were properly registered.

With regard to married men attested under the Derby scheme, the country honoured them when they came forward with patriotic self-sacrifice, and surely it was not fair to these men to say now that they only attested because they believed they would not be called on to serve. He could not share the view that married men had been unfairly treated. It was said that married men were told that unless they attested they would not be able to go before the tribunals. How on earth could they go before a tribunal if they had not attested?

Mr. Ellis Griffith: Lord Derby, in his letter, stated that married men who had attested would have a considerable advantage over married men who had not attested. (Cries of "No.") Instead of having an advantage they found that they were called to the Colours, while married men who did not attest were not called at all.

Mr. Long said he did not believe good service was being done to the cause of married men by the argument that they were suffering from some form of injustice.

Sir A. B. Markham: Circulars were sent out saying that married men who did not attest would not be able to go before the tribunals, and therefore would have no chance of obtaining a certificate of exemption.

Mr. Long: Of course, unless they attested they could not appeal. How could they?

Did anybody deny, Mr. Long continued, that when Lord Derby made his appeal it was perfectly well known to great masses of men in the country who had attested that they would be called upon to serve when their time came? Was it suggested that because, owing to the exigencies of the war, that time had been hastened by two or three weeks these men had been deceived? It was doing a disservice to the married men to put their case on these grounds.

The Government was doing all it possibly could to prune the industries of the largest possible number of men without sacrificing the industries of the country.

It was proposed that men in Group I. (between 18 and 19 years of age) should be called up for training at home at once, but should not be sent abroad until they were 19.

LIABILITIES OF THE MARRIED.

With regard to the liabilities of married men, the Government had been criticised for not having dealt with their case before. (Cheers.) That criticism was uncalled for. The difficulty was realised at the earliest stages of the campaign, and power was given to the tribunals to release men on the score of domestic difficulties. Large numbers of men who had offered their services had refused to make any appeal to the tribunals for relief. They said: "We have offered our services, and we are not going to ask for relief."

The existence of even a small proportion of men who took that splendid view of their duty was a much more potent force in convincing the Government that some action was needed than any charge of delay or neglect.

SPECIAL FUND.

The Government proposed that such a sum as was necessary should be set apart to enable them to make grants to those already in the Army and those now being called up, to meet difficulties arising out of that liability. These grants were to be distributed according to rules drawn up by the Statutory Committee with the approval of the Treasury.

It was suggested that the Courts Emergency Powers Bill should be amended so as to apply to contracts made since the war as it now applied to contracts made before the war. It was proposed that the county court judge should have power to give relief from obligations which inflicted hardship on a man in consequence of his having joined the Colours.

In conclusion, Mr. Long said he quite appreciated the hardships married men, and single men, too, had incurred, and the Government felt that anything that could be gently and fairly done should be done to relieve them of pecuniary difficulties arising from their patriotic action in risking their lives for the country. (Cheers.) The Government had their interests at heart.

Many married men had a very strong feeling that too much fuss was being made about their so-called grievances. (Cheers.) They had cheerfully borne, and would bear, the sacrifices they had voluntarily made. They were not grumbling; they were not asking that this or that burden should be taken off their shoulders. All they asked was that they should be supported by men who were willing to make the same sacrifice. (Cheers.)

SIR E. CARSON'S CONTENTION.

Sir Edward Carson said it was lamentable that for months this agitation should be allowed to go on as regarded the married men and the single men. For the last seven months the question of recruiting had never been grappled with in a proper and reasonable spirit, and in the way in which it was launched the whole Derby scheme was a mistake. It would have been far better for the Government to have calculated what forces they would require to crush Prussianism and Germany for ever—which they had announced as their policy—(cheers)—and the only question the Government should have asked themselves was not whom could they get with convenience, but what was necessary to complete the policy they had announced to the world.

It seemed to him to have been a great scandal that it should have gone on for seven months without being completed, and that now we had some men saying they had been deluded and others that a pledge had not been kept, as if, while all this was going on, we had an armistice with the Germans. The married men were dissatisfied because the Government had been taking up this question piecemeal instead of looking at it as a whole and looking ahead. Before long they would find that the only possible way in which they could bring about equality of justice to all classes was to make compulsion applicable to every man in the country. He would not hesitate to raise that question in the House when certain figures which had been promised to them had been given.

Was it unreasonable of the married men to complain that it was only now that the Government were really inquiring what had become of all the unmarried men? (Cheers.) He thought Lord Derby had fulfilled a great obligation to the State, and he had no sympathy with the attacks made on him. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wardle (Lab, Stockport) said the Government had carried out the Premier's pledge, and the married men had no grievance. No case had been made out for general compulsion.

COMMANDS—NOT PLEDGES.

Mr. Ellis Griffith (L, Anglesey) declared that the Government could not yet say that they had kept their initial promise of not calling on the married men before the single men had practically all been brought forward. As to the second pledge, that the married men who did not attest would be dealt with first, it was absurd to say that that had been carried out. This was distinctly stated in a poster issued by the authorities, and the canvassers certainly put this view forward. The Government ought not to be pledging itself to its citizens and trafficking with them in this way. It ought to command them and get done with it. (Cheers.)

Sir Wm. Byles (L, N. Salford) said it was evident that conscription was a failure, and he did not believe the Government would go further in that direction. He objected to Germanising this country.

Mr. Barnes (Labour) considered that the agitation in regard to the married men was a "vamped up" agitation. If the married men did not wish to serve, why did they attest? He supported the Military Service Bill, but he objected to the proposal for general compulsion, believing that we had now got almost to the rock bottom.

Mr. Aneurin Williams (L, N.W. Durham) deprecated the clash of interest between married and single. It was a choice of two evils whether we took married or single. We ought to make it financially possible for every man of fighting instinct, married or single, to go if he desired to go, and those who could not go should make financial sacrifice. Every single man killed condemned some woman to life-long celibacy. Vast numbers of children would be totally lost to the State in the future, and we should have to face the problem of a dwindling population.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELLERS. ABROAD.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

It is hereby notified for general information that, with a few exceptions enumerated below, no passenger unprovided with a passport in proper order will be permitted to leave Bombay, Karachi or the Kathiawad ports by sea for any destination outside of British India.

The only exceptions to this rule are the following:—

(i) Travellers to Zanzibar, who may sail with permits granted by the Government of Bombay, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, or the Administrator of Porbandar State.

(ii) Travellers to Mombassa falling under the following categories:—

(a) Troops.

(b) Persons connected with the Military.

(c) Civilians connected with the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

These do not require passports.

(iii) Lascar crews travelling to Port Said for transhipment. In their case, arrangements for passes have been made with the local authorities.

(iv) Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men travelling in uniform by hired transport to the United Kingdom. Soldiers travelling otherwise than by transport require passports, for entry into France, unless actually on duty in that country.

Arrangements will be made for a regular examination of passports by the Police at the time of embarkation, when no passenger who lacks a passport or whose passport is not in order will be permitted to sail.

Passports granted in the Bombay Presidency must be signed either by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, the Commissioner in Sind, the Political Resident at Aden, or, in the case of passports for British East Africa, by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. Passports granted elsewhere in India will bear the signature of the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the Secretary of a local Government or Administration, the Resident at Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Nepal or Kashmir, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India or Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg or Delhi.

A passport is ordinarily made available for a particular journey, the destination or destinations of the traveller being endorsed upon it. On the conclusion of that journey, the passport must be endorsed to some other destination by an officer empowered to sign passports before the holder can use it for a second journey.

British subjects travelling to or through France or Italian possessions must obtain the *visa* of a French or Italian Consular Officer before they will be permitted to embark.

In case of any doubt as to the validity of a passport, a reference should be made in advance to the political Department of Government, which will always be ready to advise.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

GREAT FODDER SCARCITY.

The Ladies' Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, Bombay, write:—

It is a painful tale to tell of the havoc made by the intense scarcity and fodder famine now prevalent in Rajputana.

A correspondent in Jodhpur says:—"I can speak from personal knowledge of conditions in Jodhpur, from the confines of Sind right across to the Aravalli Hills which run in a south-easterly direction from Ajmere. Thousands and thousands of cattle have died in this tract. Many escaped by emigration to more favoured tracts in the direction of the Narbaddah Valley; but many were unable to emigrate or died on the road. The people have been suffering from want of food. Many cannot afford to pay almost the exorbitant prices of grain. To help both these unfortunate persons and dumb cattle various associations have opened several centres from which relief is granted to the affected parts. The Akal Gokashta Nivarni Sabha of Bhatinda has opened five centres for cattle, where cattle are received for protection and thence they are sent to places where fodder and water is abundant. About 7,000 bighas grazing land is taken on contract in Karnal district (Punjab) where about 3,500 cattle have been sent till now. The cost of sending cattle from the affected districts to this grazing land is about Rs. 3 per head. These cattle belong to middle and poor class people who cannot support themselves."

Several centres for people are opened at Rajgarh, Lachmangarh, Pillani and other places. The Calcutta Samiti and the Bombay Sammailan are sending reliefs jointly. "Poor people (old, infirm, invalid or otherwise unable to earn their living) are given free tickets for corn which they receive at these centres, and those unable to walk are supplied with corn at their houses." The area in which these two associations are working has a population of about 2 lakhs, and about 1 lakh cattle, 90 per cent. of which are in the firm grip of the dire famine. "Jodhpur which has population of about 20 lakhs is specially suffering. Bikaneer and Jaipur States with populations of about 6 lakhs and 27 lakhs respectively are also suffering badly." The Jodhpur Darbar have opened fodder depots throughout their State. "The Banias and other philanthropic people have done much to help, but there still undoubtedly remains a great field for philanthropic endeavour."

Contributions towards the funds are solicited.

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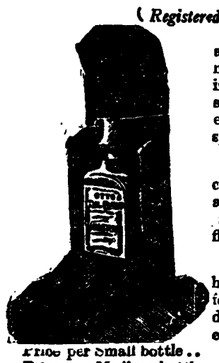

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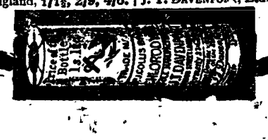

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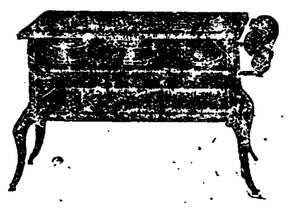

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